密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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at Shanghai China

Saturday September 13th 1919

Hon. Paul S. Reinsch and the Republic of China

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10-049

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Business Opportunities

(Continued from issue of August 9.)

No. 104—G A. Miller, importer and exporter, 123 Front Street, New York City, cable address "G. A. Miller," desires agent in China for sale of American products and desires to act as agent for China firm for sale of China products in America.

No. 105—San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, C. P. Converse, Secretary of Foreign Trade Department, desires names of firms in China, native or foreign, who would like to represent San Francisco firms or have San Francisco firms act as agents for sale of China products.

No. 106—Wm. H. Byars Company, 420 L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, desires to act as agent and representative of firms in China.

No. 107—Kirchheimer Brothers Company, 429-445 W. Ohio Street, Chicago, desires names of manufacturers of paper in China.

No. 108—Caracanda Brothers, 1 Wall Street, New York, cable address "Caracanda," wishes to open business relations with first class business house in China specially interested in cotton fabrics, machinery, hardware, chemicals, food products, and oils.

No. 109—The La Valliere Company, 518-20-22 Bienville Street, New Orleans, La., cable address "Lavalliere," desires agents in China for perfumes and toilet requisites. Able to supply product of superiority so long accredited to French manufacturers.

No. 110—Associated Manufacturers Importing Company, 883 Market Street, San Francisco, Cable address "Amico," desires to get in touch with firms in China with view to opening relations based on mutual confidence. Reference Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China through the Anglo & London, Paris National Bank of San Francisco.

No. 111.—A. B. Selian, 60 State Street, Boston, cable address "Selian," is interested in the importation of Chinese nutgalls. Firms interested are urged to submit samples and quote prices, F.O.B. any port in America

No. 112—Nassoit and Lanning, Broadway and 89 Street, New York City, desires to make connection with firms in China that manufacture fabricated silks, towels, underwear, stockings, linen, toys, handkerchiefs, paper, etc.

No. 113—John Steptoe Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, cable address "Steptoe," desires agent in China to handle all kinds of machine tools. Is a leading manufacturer of shapers and milling machines.

No. 114—Langley and Michaels Company, wholesale druggists, 42-60 First Street, San Francisco, desires agent in China for drugs, chemicals, medicines. Well-known, reliable firm.

No. 115—Charles H. Pool, Jr., 311 California Street, San Francisco, desires to get in touch with firm in China to handle flat wires, copper, and tin plated wires, mattress wires, paragon wire, reed wire, and broom wire. Also would like to get in touch with exporters of albumen and egg yolk.

No. 116—Associated Manufacturers Importing Company, 871-873 Market Street, San Francisco, Cable address "Amico," desires to get in touch with China firm that cleans, and assorts horse hair and hairs of other animals such as are suitable for brush manufacturing.

No. 117—Mr. H. Meyersohn, representative of the Caravel Company, Inc., 309 Broadway, New York City, cable address "Caravel Company," states that he will; during 1919 be in China to appoint agent for paints, varnishes, jewelry and ornaments, food products, machinery, contractors supplies, chemicals, drugs and medicines, oils, textiles, electrical goods, etc.

No. 118—Abe Kobei & Company, Ltd., 8 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, is in a position to supply American exporters with egg products free from zinc and conforming to American regulations.

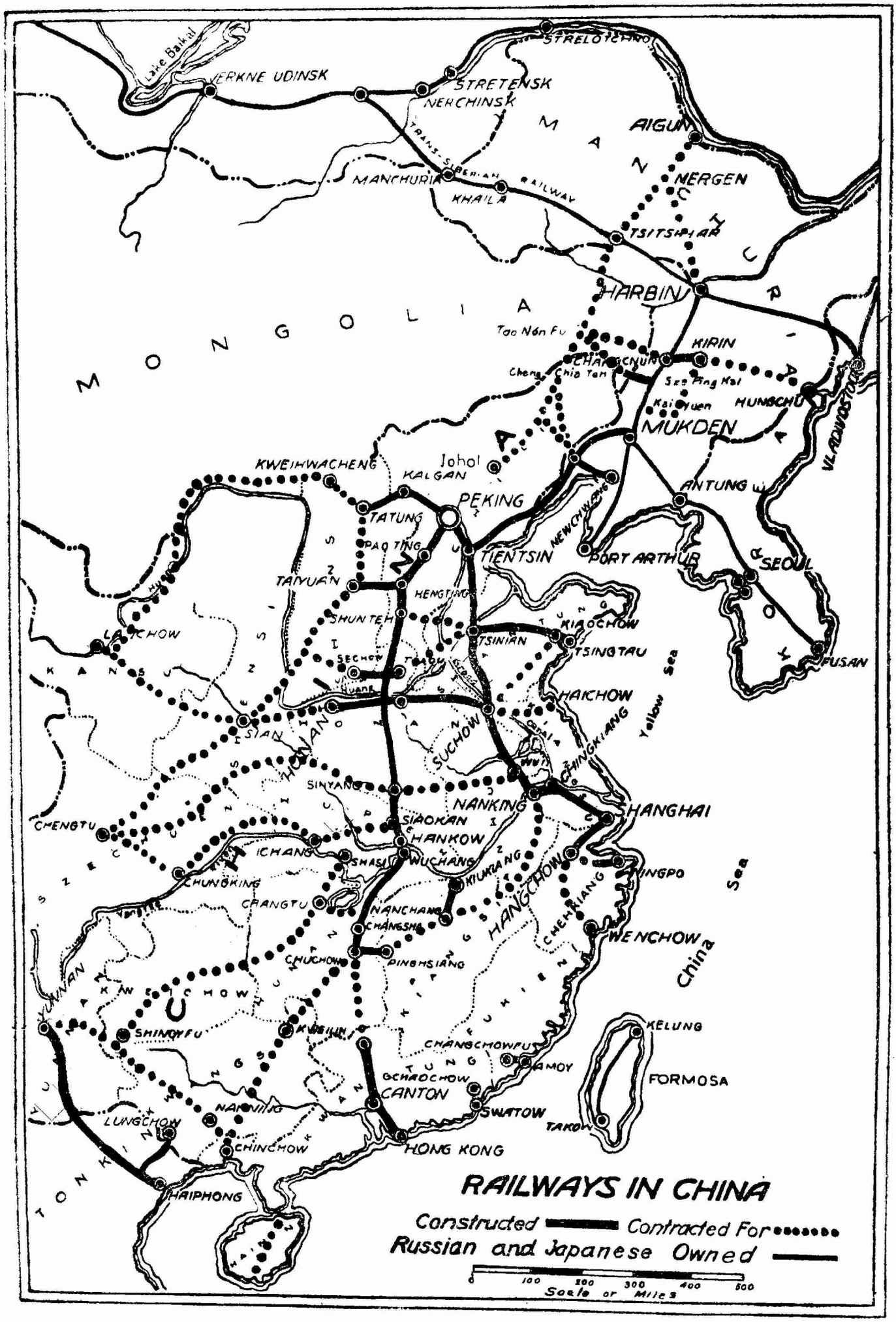
No. 119—Nozaki Brothers, 112 Market Street, San Francisco, cable address "Nozaki," desires agent in China for chemicals, steel goods, paper, leather and other manufactured goods.

No. 120—Thomas Day Company, 725 Mission Street, San Francisco, manufacturer and dealer in lighting fixtures desires agent in China for extending business in this country.

No. 121—Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Widener Building, Philadelphia, desires names of one or two responsible firms in Shanghai who would care to act as agents for a first class and honorable export house handling iron and steel products.

No. 122—Hide and Leather Journal, 136 West Lake street, Chicago, cable address "Hideleath," is in position to supply exact information to firms in China about American manufacturers and wholesalers of shoes, leather, harness, belting, gloves, etc., or of machinery and materials for making these goods.

(To be Continued)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CHANGTU
NANCHANG
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WENCHOW
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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE decision of the Peking Cabinet made last week to establish a tea bureau under the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce indicates greater official efforts ahead to encourage the development of the tea industry in China and increase the tea trade with foreign countries. The suggestion of the advisability for the government to establish such a bureau came from Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, who is now travelling in Europe. It received the support of the President, who is very enthusiastic over the promotion of the Chinese tea trade abroad. It is understood that the government has intended to appoint Mr. Yeh to head the bureau upon his return from Europe and America. There is no question that Mr. Yeh will be able to run the bureau efficiently and do something beneficial for the country along that line. The present trip abroad has enabled Mr. Yeh to realize the importance of commerce over that of politics, and he may devote his time to something more productive. The tea trade of China certainly does not keep pace with the world's increasing consumption of tea. There is a large scope for Mr. Yeh's activities in this trade. India and Ceylon have practically captured the foreign market from China in the case of the common black teas, although China is still holding her own in the finer qualities. If China does not look out in time, the trade in finer qualities may also slip out of her hands. It is high time for China to awaken to the undesirability of continuing to base her methods of cultivation on tradition and the needs of the moment, and to the desirability of making use of scientific knowledge for the cultivation and manufacture of teas. The present tea industry in this country is said to give employment to over 60,000,000 people, and the total yearly output of tea is over two million cases, worth more than

$40,000,000. From 1913 China's tea trade however commenced to decline, and reached the lowest point last year on account of the chaos in Russia, which usually purchases more than half of the Chinese teas, and of the American market being full of Ceylon teas, and of Great Britain's prohibition placed on the importation of teas other than that produced in her colonies. That Mr. Yeh will be able to resuscitate China's tea trade if he is given a free hand in the development of it both at home and abroad, there is little question.

IN this connection it is also interesting to learn that the provincial authorities in Anhwei have decided to establish a tea college, the sole object of which is to train men to improve teas, to teach the most modern methods for the preparation of teas to suit the needs in foreign countries, and to study the tea market abroad. The college will be established in the tea districts of that province, and most of its pupils will be sons of tea producers or merchants who are depending upon teas for their livelihood. The Provincial Assembly of Anhwei is taking an active interest in the proposal to found a tea college. Means are being devised to secure enough funds for the support of this most important industrial institution of learning to be established in China. Tea experts will be engaged from abroad to give instruction to the Chinese youths who aspire to reform the Chinese methods of tea production, manufacture, and packing. Modern machinery will be purchased for the libratory of the college. News reaching us shows that the tea merchants in other parts of the country are also trying to do something in their attempt to recover the China tea trade which is gradually being lost in foreign countries. Efforts are being made by prominent tea merchants in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking to raise funds for advertising Chinese teas abroad. This is a worthy movement to which every patriotic Chinese desirious of seeing Chinese products filling the foreign market will come forward and render every assistance. Much is therefore expected from the cooperation of the government and the people in recovering the tea trade formerly held by China. At least something is being done to encourage the Chinese tea industry. This goes a long way.

MA Liang is a Chinese militarist of the old school. He is commander of the Fourth Division of the Chinese War Participation Army. He was sent to Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province, to settle the disturbances in that part of China which were brought about by the dissatisfaction of some 400,000,000 Chinese people who have been protesting to the world because the Paris peace conference saw fit to ratify certain secret agreements whereby Japan is to fall heir to the former German interests on the coast of China. General Ma Liang first declared martial law in Shantung province. Then he executed a number of Chinese leaders who were active in agitating against Japan and in prosecuting the boycott against Japanese merchandise—China's only method of making war against her hated enemy. Chinese students and liberals all over the land have protested against the Ma Liang reign of terror in Shantung province. Thousands of students and patriotic Chinese in Peking, Tientsin, and other points in North China have petitioned the President of China for relief. The name of Ma Liang has been placed alongside the names of the other Chinese "traitors" who have been instrumental in "selling" China to Japan. In the midst of all these protests, General Ma has remained silent—until recently when he delivered an address before the Students' Union of Tsinanfu. A translation of his address to the students was sent to the *North China Daily News* by its Tsinanfu correspondent. In the opinion of the REVIEW General Ma's impressions should be preserved as the most typical expression of opinion on the part of China's older type of officialdom toward Japan and international politics, from China's standpoint, in general. It is to General Ma and his class that Japan owes her present influence in China. These are the persons who have been receptive to Japan's campaign of bribery and propaganda in China and so long as they remain in power, or rather, so long as Japanese gold can keep them in power in China, present conditions will continue. The following extracts from General Ma's opinions will, we hope, be preserved as the "swan song" of a fast disappearing species of Chinese reactionary officialdom:

"YOU all persist in agitating against Japan and opposing the signature of the treaty. The truth is you have been stirred up to this by foreigners from the West who desire to injure China. If we do not sign the treaty, we should have to enter into negotiations with foreigners for an agreement before we could alter our tariff or abolish exterritoriality, but if we sign the treaty we shall be free to amend the tariff and abolish exterritoriality so that although Japan gets a few advantages it is no great injury to us either. . . .

"It is the Westerners who have fomented the Japanese boycott because they think, if Japanese goods are driven out, Western goods will take their place and China's money will still go into their own pockets. Don't you think it better that our money should go to Japan rather

than to Westerners? Refusal to sign the treaty injures China and boycotting Japanese goods ruins Japan, and these are just the results these poisonous Westerners hope to attain. Remember that China and Japan are adjacent countries and are as closely connected as the lips and teeth. If the lips are destroyed the teeth are laid bare, so if you wish to save China you must first protect Japan. If China and Japan were united into one we should be powerful enough to overthrow the Westerners, which would be a great advantage.

"You are all afraid our country is about to perish and you speak of the cruelties practised by Japan in Korea, but there is not a word of truth in it. The Japanese are a kindly people the same as we are. The Koreans lack for nothing, they have food and clothing and what more can they want to make them happy? As for the recent trouble in Korea against the Japanese that also was an evil brought upon the Koreans by Westerners and many tens of thousands have died in consequence but all to no purpose.

"In life there are two things of prime importance, first the rice bowl and secondly physical drill. Although their country perished the Jews control commerce in foreign countries and grow rich and are happy. They never lack for food or clothing and what could be better than that? China has not yet perished, but her people are poor to the point of death. The savages of Formosa exercise their bodies and acquire such energy that, though their country has perished, the Japanese are quite unable to control them. When our system of physical drill has spread all over China it will be easy to destroy Westerners. But is not your present hostility to Japan mere brawling folly? You are afraid your country may perish, but in fact it has already perished, though it is not the same whether you perish by the East or perish by the West.

"Westerners are like a tiger and Japan is like a wolf, while China is a sheep which must be either devoured by the tiger or gnawed by the wolf. We are akin to Japan in race and language and only a narrow sea divides us. We have sent students to Japan to learn their methods, but surely the better way is to invite Japanese to come over here and manage our affairs so that we can lead peaceful happy lives. Thus you see it is much better to perish by Japan rather than to perish by Western nations.

"Unfortunately you do not understand the situation and the whole country is asleep.

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Your minds have been drugged and poisoned by Westerners, but henceforth if any merchant refuses to buy Japanese goods he will be punished as a robber or a brigand, and if anyone distributes handbills, or makes speeches or convenes meetings or posts up caricatures, he will be punished as one who by spreading false rumors disturbs the public peace. Anyone who is caught offending in any of these ways will be arrested and summarily shot. If you think this is a mere empty threat just try and see."

MORE than twenty native banks in Nanking, Chekiang, Soochow and other cities along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, have presented a petition to the Ministry of Finance charging the Nanking Mint with turning out underweight copper coins and filling the market with them to the detriment of merchants, and preferring other charges against the Mint. According to the petition, the Mint is now coining every day 500,000 pieces for the province of Kiangsi, and 1,500,000 pieces for the province of Kiangsu. The cash shops in the different cities along the railway are required to purchase copper coins at the rate of 190 pieces for one tael of silver, but the Mint illegally deducts 3 copper coins for every tael exchanged. If the transaction amounts to 1,500,000 pieces, which is the daily output for Kiangsu, the Mint squeezes 23,682 pieces of copper coins. In other words, it will receive every month

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710,460 coppers, which is equivalent to Tls. 3,739. This amount of squeeze, according to the petition, is distributed among the employees of the Mint closely connected with their chief. Besides, there is more than 200 piculs of copper waste from the process of coining and this waste is again used for making of the coins although it is not suitable for he purpose. The money squeezed is divided nce a month, and apportioned as follows: The chief of the Mint receives 50 per cent; the remaining 50 per cent is distributed among the employees of the Mint in proportion to their salaries.

THE other charge which the petition has made against the Nanking Mint is that the market has been seriously affected by the circulation of under-weight copper coins it turns out. As the new copper coins are found to be much lighter in weight than the standard weight decided by the government, the merchants are forced to take action for their self-protection in spite of their first petition being rejected by the government. The consequence of this underhand practice is frequent quarrels over the weight of copper coins and the increase of the prices of articles. It is learned that the merchants along the Yangtze River are going to give a depreciation of 10 per cent to these coins in all commercial transactions. The situation appears so serious that it may create a panic in the financial market, which will be disadvantageous to both the government and the people. It is a great regret, as is expressed in the petition, that the Mint authorities are turning out such under-weight coins in increasing numbers notwithstanding the fact that this fraud is well known to the mercantile class. The country's finances are already bad enough, and it would be decidedly unwise to aggravate the situation in the Yangtze Valley through the circulation of under-weight copper coins and the shameful squeezing on the part of the Mint authorities in the exchange of silver for copper coins as is alleged by the merchants. The charges are certainly so serious that they need immediate investigation by the highest government officials; otherwise the credit of the country will be adversely affected. As the government will negotiate a second reorganization loan with the Foreign Powers upon the conclusion of peace between the North and South and as its good credit is more important than any other asset in the negotiations, it is earnestly hoped that immediate action will be taken by the Peking government to study the merchants' petition, make a careful investigation of the whole charges, then publish a statement of their findings in order to enable the people to know exactly the whole matter, so that the government's good name may be protected.

Observations

THE country from which China is buying the largest amount of cotton mill machinery is a subject engaging lively discussion in certain quarters, and in this connection it may be mentioned, that China would not allow the importation of foreign machinery at all, before Japan demanded that the prohibition be removed by a provision in the treaty negotiated by Count Ito and Viceroy Li Hung-chang at the close of the China-Japan War. But wherever China buys cotton machinery there is no doubt where she must buy cotton if the better quality of cotton cloth is to be made. The discoveries up to this date have not found any soil that produced as fine a staple of cotton as the area known as the "American cotton belt." The

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cotton provided on the islands opposite the sea coast of South Carolina is of so fine a staple as when manufactured as to be scarcely distinguished from silk, and a very superior grade of cotton is grown on the uplands of America. The American cotton planter is very careful of the selection of cotton seed he proposes to plant, and a long experience has taught him that the grade of cotton mainly depends on the grade of the seed. And the system of cultivation also requires careful attention. The American cotton planter does not scatter the seed as in China, but sows the seed in nicely prepared rows about two feet apart, the seed apparently being dropped instead of sown, in order that they may not be bunched, thus generating heat and causing decay in the ground. The machinery used in sowing the cotton seed is about the size and weight of an ordinary plow and can be easily drawn by one horse and guided by one man. It is placed in the middle of the row and as it is moved along the seeds are dropped as it were in a narrow straight line from one end of the row to the other, and thus regularity in planting is a great convenience in cultivating the plant. The cotton plant is distinctively a sun plant, and the cotton bolls will not mature properly unless exposed to the sun. This is the reason why it is preferable that the cotton rows should run from North to South as the plant then receives the full benefit of afternoon and morning sun. And in order that the plant may attain a vigorous and hearty growth it should not grow in clusters so the air will not fully penetrate or the sun give it warmth. What is sometimes called spacing the cotton plant means that the cultivation shall be such as not to keep the ground around it too damp, the air and the sun being chief agencies not only in the fruition but in the grade of the staple.

THE Chinese cotton farmer will not produce cotton of a high staple grade until he makes a radical change in his system of cultivation. His system is to scatter the seed broadcast as the American farmer in former days planted his wheat fields. According to the Chinese system there is no regularity in growth or spacing of the plant, but all irregular as the weeds that spring up anywhere, and it is evident that the cotton boll could not mature in such a disordered standing of the plants. And as a result of this imperfect system of cultivation the cotton of China has not the fiber to enable the manufacture of a fairly merchantable quality of cotton cloth. It hardly need be stated that unless the fiber is good the cloth will be necessarily inferior, and that is the reason why the cotton mills of China find it necessary to import American cotton to mix with the native product.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

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IT is understood that experiments are now being made to improve the system of cultivating the cotton plant in China. In the opinion of some of the chemical experts there are large areas of the soil of China suitable for cotton growing and of producing a grade of cotton much superior to the grade at present produced. In the opinion of other experts as good a fiber of cotton can be grown in China as in any country where the plant is cultivated. But whatever may be the chemical condition of the soil too much attention cannot be given to the quality of the seed, the regularity in the sowing and the cultivation until the plant is fully grown. The writer has in his law office the picture of an American cotton field which might be interesting to those interested in cotton cultivation. The picture shows the cotton field in a mature state and the cotton being picked out from the open bolls. It further shows the striking difference between the cotton field the sojourner in China may see, improperly cultivated, and the cotton field in America properly cultivated.

THE American Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress the usual annual report of the financial condition of his country. The treasurer deals in large figures and some of the items in his statement of account are almost incomprehensible. The report shows that on April 6, 1917, when the United States declared war against Germany, there were in the Treasury of the government over ninety-two millions of dollars, and that the total receipt from that date to January 30, 1919, amounted to a fraction within fifty-eight billion dollars. The report further shows that the entire disbursement for the war and the ordinary needs of the government were thirty-two billion, plus four hundred thousand dollars, of which about ten billions were loaned to the Allied nations. This statement leaves about twenty billion dollars the American government expended on its own account of war expenses. It is this twenty billion dollars the Americans will have to pay by taxation, and which they can do, but the seventy thousand Americans who sleep under the soil of France can never be recalled to life by any effort of their countrymen. The war was not over when General Pershing commanded two million American soldiers in France. It was not over before the battles about the Argonne Woods were fought, but it was over when Pershing and his soldiers were victorious on that bloody field and received there the plea of the Germans for an armistice. The writer refers to the above subject because he has so often heard of the special contentions of one nation having won the war. If in the "History of the World War" by Frank H. Simonds, there is authority for what Mr. Simonds states, the Germans would have won the war, if America had not supported the Allied Cause, and the statement is not made or referred to in disparagement of the loyalty and bravery of any nation that fought against Germany. As at the beginning and during the war, so now, America goes on loaning money to the Allied nations and providing their peoples with food, and rejoices in being able to do the good work.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

Dr. Reinsch A Popular American Minister

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

FEW foreign Ministers accredited to China, when retiring from Peking, have left behind them so large a number of friends and admirers as Dr. Paul S. Reinsch. The retiring American Minister is a living exponent of Americanism in the true sense of the word, and his departure from the Chinese Capital on September 13 is regretted by many Chinese who have been regarding him as their friend and their teacher.

10-058

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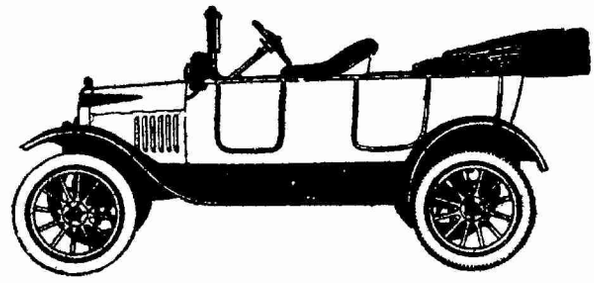

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In accepting Dr. Reinsch's resignation, President Wilson stated that he did so "with the greatest reluctance and only under the pressure of his earnest solicitation that he may resume his residence in the United States where many interests demand his presence." Why Dr. Reinsch should have resigned at such an important time naturally becomes an interesting subject for speculation. Both the Chinese and foreigners in the Far East believe that the severance of his official relationship with Washington was due to President Wilson's failure to support China's case at the Paris peace conference. The Shantung decision, it may be remembered, was made in Paris on May 30. Soon after it had become known in China, he sent in his resignation, which reached Washington on June 6, as a silent protest against his chief's yielding to Japan's threat. In this connection the following news item published by the Asiatic News Agency, a Chinese news service, which, the writer understands, is in close touch with the highest official quarters, may be read with more than average interest:

"It appears that when Dr. Reinsch was instructed by the State Department to induce the Chinese government to break off diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1917, it did not promise to protect Chinese sovereign rights at the postbellum conference, but with the permission of Washington he verbally assured General Tuan Chi-jui, who was then Prime Minister of China, that America would do her utmost to assist the Peking govern-

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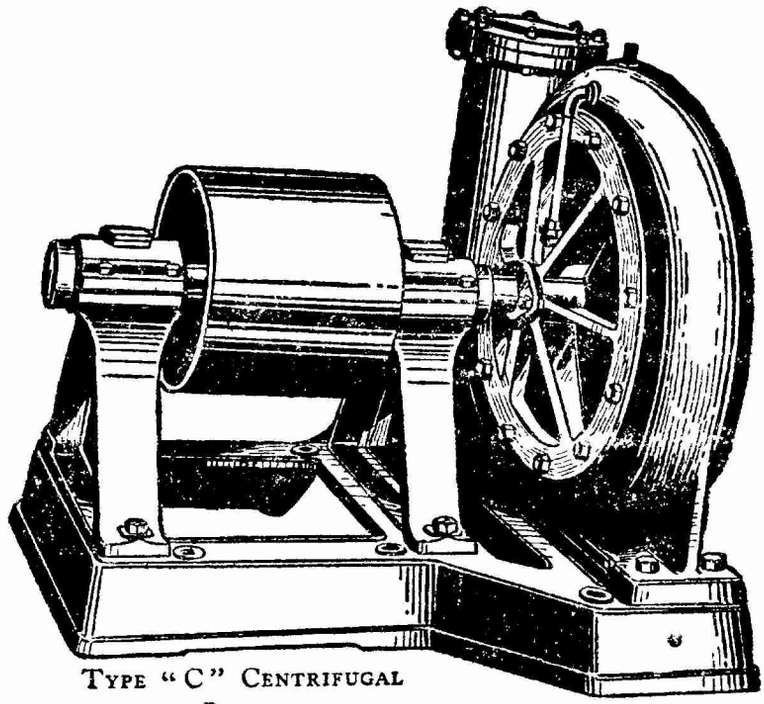

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ment to secure a seat at the conference and support China's claims on the Central Powers. Acting on his promise, the Chinese delegates asked at the conference in May last for the direct return of Kiaochow and the German rights in Shantung to China. The subsequent European settlement of the Shantung issue in favor of Japan was a great surprise to Dr. Reinsch, and he at once placed his resignation with the State Department."

Dr. Reinsch has been in China six years, and during this period has made his enlightened unofficial influence felt far and wide. Ever since his first arrival here in 1913, he has been continuously taking a deep interest in all the movements for the reform of society, for the solution of China's social problems and for the up-building of this country in a general way, and in short, in any movement which is for the good of the public although they have little or nothing to do with his official duties. His attention to Chinese educational, industrial and commercial development is too well known to the public to be here repeated in detail. The public is equally well acquainted with his encouragement of the organization of Sino-American clubs, the holding of returned students conferences and other similar activities. Last year when the Western educated Chinese held their first summer convention in Peking he, together with Sir John Jordan, the popular British Minister, did everything they could to make it a success. One of the lasting public services he has rendered are the macadamized roads from Peking to Tungchow and from Peking to the Western Hills which were constructed by flood refugees and for which he secured a large portion of the funds from the American Red Cross Association.

In official dealings with the Chinese he shows a sense of justice and fairness. While protecting the interests of his own country and those of his countrymen, he wants to be absolutely fair to the Chinese. He is one of the few foreign Ministers in Peking who disapprove of underhand dealings. He is firm in his support of his own nationals in commercial transactions when they are in the right. He is equally firm in his refusal to support his own nationals when they are found to have failed to carry out their undertakings. Take the case of the Mongolian Trading Company, an American firm, which was denied the right to trade in Mongolia by the Lieutenant-General of Charhar. He kept on negotiating with the Chinese government until he got what he wanted for the firm. Once his attention—take another instance—was called to the unreasonable attitude of an American firm, and his reply in effect was that he would not stand any injustice being done by his fellow citizens. This is the spirit which is most admired by the Chinese.

Dr. Reinsch's democratic conduct and his Jeffersonian simplicity endear himself to the Chinese. He is frequently seen riding in a ricsha, or walking on the streets. If there is any important business to talk to him, he is usually accessible. A charming man, he surrounds himself with the least possible formality. Long years in teaching have given him a broad point of view and a sympathy which is seldom found in a diplomat, and especially in a Peking diplomat. The retiring Minister is also a hard worker. Well after six or seven o'clock in the evening, he is found at his desk in the chancellory at the legation attending to voluminous documents.

In consequence of his social service, his sense of justice and fairness, his democratic conduct and his Jeffersonian simplicity, the American Minister has enjoyed great intimacy with the Chinese of all classes. The patriotic and progressive officials look upon him as a personal friend rather than as an official representative of a foreign government. The Western returned students particularly regard him as their counsellor. He never hesitates to give to them assistance if it is within his power to do so. The writer has known a number of the Chinese educated in America calling upon him for advice when they found themselves in difficulties, and no case is known in which he denied them the benefit of his attention. As a result of his intimacy with the Chinese, Chinese-American friendship has spontaneously increased in intensity.

His success in inducing China to join the war in 1917 was the climax of five years of his personal work and his just treatment of the Chinese. Twice before China desired to get into the war on the side of the Allies, but she

did not have the courage to do so. When America declared war upon the Central Powers, the American Minister urged China to follow suit and assured her of his country's support. China consequently plunged into the European whirlpool, relying upon the sound advice of her good friend. Another instance to show his influence over the Chinese concerns the War Work Fund Campaign. His appeal to the country for subscription to the fund was most enthusiastically responded to. Although China was asked to subscribe only G. $100,000 she raised one million and a quarter gold dollars, or eleven times more than her share.

The increase of the trade relations between China and America can also be traced to his personal influence with the Chinese, to whom friendship means everything. In 1912 the total import of American goods into China was only worth G. $24,361,199 and the total export of Chinese goods into America in the same year was worth G. $29,573,732. Six years later, the value of the goods imported from America to China was raised to $43,476,623 and that of those exported from China to America was raised to $116,644,981. If a concrete example is needed to show the futher increase of American trade in China in 1919, the sale by Andersen, Meyer & Company of cotton mill plants in the last three months to the amount of $9,000,000 may be mentioned. This is a record which no nation having trade relations with China can beat, and of which Dr. Reinsch should feel proud.

He has thus laid a firm foundation in China during the last six years for the spontaneous growth of American trade here and for the further increase of friendly relations between the two peoples. He has shown how a diplomat can increase his country's trade abroad much more effectively by means of friendship, public service, fairness, straightforwardness, than by means of trickery, high-handedness, threats, and striking his walking stick on the table in the foreign office of a country to which he is accredited. Dr. Reinsch is a diplomat of the newest type, playing the diplomatic game fair and square.

The only people who are not favorbly disposed towards him are the Chinese militarists and sympathizers of the Japanese. Inasmuch as he is a living exponent of Americanism, a defender of the weak against the high-handed, democracy against militarism, he is naturally shunned by them. These people may be happy that he who has on many occasions uttered warnings against them should have retired from Peking and thus ceased to condemn them. General Tuan Chi-jui, however, is an exception, and has great respect for him. He often refers to the American Minister as a friend of his.

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Real Estate, unincumbered,	637,734.42
Loans on Real Estate,	106,500.00
Loans on Collateral,	200,000.00
Accumulated Interest and Rents,	131,575.59
Reinsurance due on Paid Losses,	91,466.42
TOTAL CASH ASSETS, ...G.	$19,706,197.85

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital, ...G.	$ 3,000,000.00
Reserve for Outstanding Losses,	1,083,744.99
Reserve for Reinsurance,	7,601,014.04
Reserve for all other Claims and Liabilities,	515,026.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES, ...G.	$12,199,785.53
NET SURPLUS, ...G.	$ 7,506,412.32
Surplus to Policy-Holders, ...G.	**$10,506,412.32**

Total Losses Paid since Organization of Company,
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Even his critics think kindly of him. One Chinese Minister told the writer some time ago that there was a great difference in the manner of the American Minister and that of the Minister of a certain European country in their interviews with him. The difference was very marked on account of the interviews with the two foreign Ministers taking place within the period of two hours. "The Minister of a certain country," said the Chinese official, "called on me in connection with a railway concession. Prior to an expression from him of his desire to get the concession, he used all kinds of threats, and warned me of the worst thing to come in the event of his failure to obtain what he had desired for his nationals. Shortly after his departure there came the American Minister, who also wanted to talk over business with me. His manner was that of a gentleman, quiet and agreeable. He did not threaten nor did he use harsh words. There was a sort of congeniality existing between us. I could reason with him, and he was reasonable. He could see my point of view, and so could I. I wished the first foreign Minister to leave

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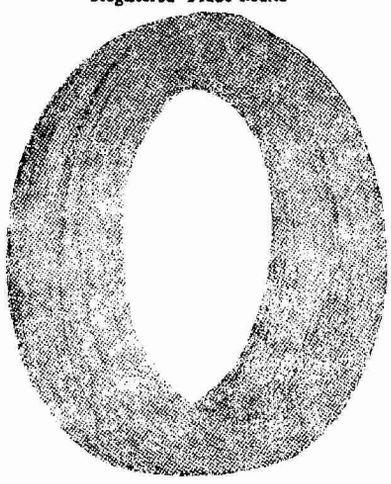

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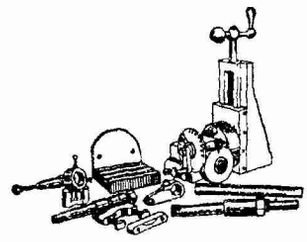

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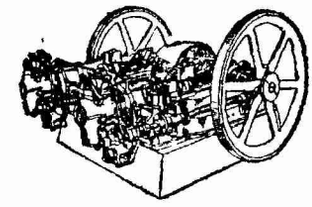

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my office as quickly as possible, having no desire to see his sour face, his threatening manner and his readiness to say: 'I would take strong action against your government'. In the case of Dr. Reinsch, I only wished that he would give me a longer time to argue out the case with him." Yet these remarks were made by a Chinese official who was unfriendly to the American Minister.

During his stay of six years in China, Dr. Reinsch has really done much for the country. With his departure the Chinese will lose a sympathetic friend, and the American government will lose a highly-respected and efficient servant. It is however hoped that upon his return to America he will do everything within his power to remove misunderstandings existing there about China and her people and create a right kind of public opinion for this much-misrepresented country in the world.

The following brief sketch of the retiring American Minister may prove specially interesing to all Chinese who hold him in high esteem:

Born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on June 10, 1870, Dr. Reinsch received his A. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1892; LL. B. in 1894, and Ph. D. in 1898. Then he studied at the University of Berlin, at Rome and at Paris. Later he received the LL. D. from the University of Wisconsin, and the same from the University of Peking in 1917. Between 1899 and 1901 he was assistant professor of political science in the University of Wisconsin. In 1901 he was made a professor, and held the professorial chair until 1913 when he was appointed American Minister to China. He was United States delegate to the 3rd Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, to the 4th Conference at Buenos Aires in 1910, and is a member of the National Academy of Venezuela, the Pan-American Commission of the United States, the American Political Science Association, the American Society of International Law, etc. He has written many books. They are the Common Law in the Early American Colonies, 1899; World's Politics at the end of the Nineteenth Century as influenced by the Oriental Situation, 1900; Colonial Government, 1902; Colonial Administration, 1905; American Legislatures and Legislative Methods,

1907; Intellectual Currents in the Far East, 1911; and International Unions, 1911. Most of these books have been translated into Chinese, Japanese, Spanish and German.

Peking, September 6, 1919.

Hon. Paul S. Reinsch and the Republic of China

The following are the remarks of the American Minister at a farewell reception given him by the following Chinese organizations at Peking: Society for the Study of International Relations, European and American Returned Students' Club, Society for Self-Improvement, Society for the Promotion of New Learning, Chinese League of Nations Society and the People's Foreign Relations Society.

I HAVE been deeply touched by your courtesy to-day, as communicated to me by Dr. Wang Chung-hin; and it is a special pleasure to speak to you informally and in the spirit of friendship. Your societies have had a great interest for me, not only because of your special aims of developing and spreading knowledge about public affairs, but also because these associations are a part of that great movement now going on for an effective organization of public opinion in China. Which is indeed one of the most significant things of our age.

During my six years in China I have seen many political changes. Among them there were two attempts to restore a monarchy, but neither did the powerful statesman Yuan Shih-kai succeed in establishing his own dynasty nor did Chang Hsun revive allegiance to the old Imperial House. Thus it has been quite definitely established that the vast majority of the people of China who think of political matters at all, want a government representative of them, in which they have a voice and which aims to promote the good of all. According to modern ideas government is the instrumentality through which the people use the forces of the commonwealth so as to advance the welfare of all. Modern government is characterized both by its methods which involve the participation of the people in public affairs; and by its aims which are directed towards the equal protection of rights and the active building up of all that goes to make life more dignified and happy. The worst kind of government is that of a small class conducted for private gain. When a comparatively small class govern honestly for the benefit of the whole state then there is already much improvement. But the idea of political justice is not satisfied until the people in general share in the control of a government working for their common benefit. However,

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when we say the people we can fairly count only those who are informed on and actually interested in, political life. This interest must not, however, be that of the purely professional politician but the interest of partnership in a great enterprise in which every man cooperates with all his fellow citizens for mutual development and the establishment of dignified and equitable conditions of life.

In China until recently all non-official classes, no matter how well informed and intelligent, have only been remotely interested in political affairs. The establishment of the Republic was a manifestation of the first awakening of such interest on the part of large numbers in China. But even during the eight years of the Republic the relationship between the merchants and other intelligent classes and the government has not been sufficiently close. These classes have begun to realize what the excellence of good government means to them, but they have not yet entirely succeeded in the establishment of an organization through which their feeling and judgment is brought directly to bear on the conduct of affairs. The problem of representative government in China lies exactly there; the capacity of these classes to assist in the organizing of political authority and their willingness to make sacrifices for their own commonwealth. As to the masses of the people who lie beyond these classes, while they generally have great natural intelligence and inherited homely wisdom, their interest in the common affairs of society has not yet been fully awakened. The process of general political education is among the first ideals of democracy, and an education adapted to all classes of the community—not designed to make them restless and dissatisfied but to help them find greater scope and satisfaction in the work assigned to them in the common life. Democracy is an ideal only gradually attainable and one in which no nation can boast to be near perfection. But the presence of the ideal, though far from full realization, is a factor which makes the modern state a true commonwealth concerned about the welfare of all, and which raises the dignity of the life of all its members.

In China intellectual work has always been greatly honored. The literary class of China also has a great problem before it. Those who should continue merely to repeat the old knowledge and to engage their energies in memorizing past commentaries would miss entirely the spirit of the modern world and could not contribute to the development of their country. On the other hand those who would cut away absolutely from the rich literary and philosophic tradition of China and attempt a wholesale imitation of alien systems would miss

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the mark in the other direction. What is needed is to consider the wisdom of the ancients with modern eyes, to adapt their teachings to modern conditions while not losing their essence and moral principles, and to supplement this inherited body of tradition with fitting elements learned through the experience of other nations.

The definition which Confucius gives of a State in his book of Rites is thoroughly adapted to the modern needs of the Chinese people, and if it were only universally followed the Chinese commonwealth would indeed be greatly strengthened. He says, "the ideal State is common to all and private to none. The officers should be selected from those who are able and virtuous. In the State, private virtue will obtain its highest perfection. Among its constituent members friendship must be cultivated. There should be no exclusive respect for one's own children. The aged, the widows and orphans, and the deformed should be, if necessary, nourished and housed from the public revenue. All strong able-bodied young men should be given a chance fully to make use of and develop their capacities, thus every man has a share in the commonwealth, every woman a place therein. Whenever men work not for their own satisfaction but for the happiness of others they will not let their energies and abilities remain unemployed. The young people should be educated by the State in an equal way. All this will assure universal peace and true happiness. In such a State there will be no internal disorder nor any unnecessary human suffering."

During the past year there has been witnessed in China a great awakening of national opinion. This in itself is a marked step forward. A new force has been generated in Chinese life which is essential to the support of national existence and to the effective backing of any government accepted by the people. All now depends upon the use that is to be made of this new force which has revealed itself. The public has in a certain way realized its power. But permanence of such influence and its beneficent action depend very largely on the true spirit of patriotism and devotion by which the members of the movement are animated. There is needed first of all the spirit of sacrifice. The people must be ready to come to the assistance of the government, they must realize that criticism is sterile unless it brings with it the establishment of sounder methods and the readiness to do one's part in bearing the public burdens. This is particularly true of the financial support of any government, its financial independence can be preserved only if the people do their part in giving support. Young men have been very

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prominent in aiding the growth of an active public opinion. Their devotion to their country promises a great future for China. But they should remember that they can best show their love for their country by preparing themselves most assiduously to do useful work, and by realizing that only through careful study and experience can an understanding of public affairs be obtained.

Viewed as a whole this awakening of China's public opinion gives us the definite knowledge that in China important affairs will in the future be handled with very much consideration of the opinion, judgment and needs of the people. This is a fact of the first importance. A government can be strong only as it rests upon the broad foundation of public understanding and support. The friends of China hope that as the foundation of China has been, the superstructure will now be soundly and carefully built. In the modern world no nation lives to and by itself alone. Not only are our mutual commercial relations close, but we are deeply affected by the public opinion of the world concerning the manner in which we manage our affairs—as we are also supported by a just public opinion of the world in facing difficult problems. The international situation of China will I believe be permanently improved as a result of the Great War. China took the important step of definitely aligning herself with the Powers that were fighting against an aggressive imperialism. Her foreign policy is, therefore, identified with everything that makes for international justice and peace among the nations. The difficulties that attended the settlement of details at the end of the Great War have indeed been formidable, but now the human forces which favor upbuilding and equitable relationships, will gradually be liberated more and more, and will be able to operate the better within the frame, and with the instrumentality of, the newly created League of Nations. The policy of China and of America has been identical in matters of the war, and the American people will never forget the support given to the common principles by China.

But there has always existed a genuine and deep feeling of friendship for China among my countrymen. They have an instinctive sympathy with the great Oriental nation that has carried its torch of civilization so many thousands of years, and that is striving now to adapt its vast social system to the conditions of the modern world and to create a more complete partnership of the people within the commonwealth. My countrymen have also established individual relationships with Chinese in commerce, education and scientific pursuits based on mutual sympathy and the desire to cooperate. There is mutual liking and confidence. It may therefore be said that America has a true feeling of friendship for China, and desires to be helpful in every possible way. There are, of course, certain things which the best friends cannot do for one another, and also countries cannot do for one another. To effect a political organization responsive to the needs of the people and supported by them, the establishment of a financial system adequate for the national requirements, the selection of men who are to exercise authority, these are matters which every nation has to do for itself and in which the offer of assistance would be an impertinence. You want friends not guardians. A friend will use all his influence so as to create a favorable situation for your activities. In this way I am sure my country will gladly exert itself in a friendly spirit.

It need of course not be emphasized that the United States will never commit an act injurious to China. It is not at all my country's intention to create for herself a more favorable position than other friendly Powers occupy with respect to China's affairs. She hopes that all friendly Powers may be equally well disposed towards China and will give all possible encouragement to her in developing her resources and her national life in general, in a spirit of true cooperation.

But while we welcome all foreign enterprise that will assist China in her development, we have never consented and shall never consent to any establishment in China of any foreign interest incompatible with her national indepen-

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dence and sovereignty, and particularly with the right of the Chinese people freely to develop their political institutions.

The foreign nations who are friendly to China will welcome every mark of more efficient organization of her public life, every indication of complete unity between the Chinese people and their government, every advance contributing to the welfare of this great country. In your welfare and hopes we shall all share, and we consider it to be essential to the good order and welfare of the entire world.

Japan and the "Gentleman's Agreement"

BY V. S. McCLATCHY

Publisher of the "Sacramento Bee"

IN the *Annalist* for June 23, 1919, appears an interesting article by Sydney L. Gulick, secretary of the League for Constructive Immigration Legislation, explaining the practical operation of the percentage plan for restricting immigration, as advocated by the league, and now under consideration in the form of a bill by the House Committee on Immigration. The percentage plan proposes to restrict immigration from any race or nation each year to, say, 10 per cent of the number of .that race or nation American born, according to the census of 1920, plus 10 per cent of those who may have been naturalized.

The article is devoted to defense of the plan against the charge that it is offered in the interest of Japan, and would increase the menace, which many—particularly on the Pacific Coast —see in Japanese immigration. The subject of immigration is an important one, particularly as regards those races from which we may not hope to get material that will assimilate with the white races and make desirable American citizens. I venture, therefore, to point out wherein Mr. Gulick's article is misleading. The arguments offered by him may be reduced to three, as follows:

1. Even assuming that the Japanese are non-assimilable with the white race, and that they can conquer the white race in economic competition, the percentage plan, while it recognizes their rights as immigrants and admits them to citizenship, is of benefit to the United States, since it will reduce the number admitted, as compared with results under the present Gentleman's Agreement with Japan.

2. The present attitude of the United States is

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a source of humiliation to Japan. It should be changed in the interest of better understanding between the two nations.

3. The situation is a constant source of irritation to the Japanese people and may lead to ruptured relations, and even war, with the United States.

To the first argument there are two answers:

(a) The plan will not decrease Japanese immigration as now permitted under the existing agreement. The Gulick tables look only to the past, and do not cover the future; and under the provisions of the bill much immigration must be admitted in excess of the "allotment."

(b) Even if it would decrease slightly such immigration, the plan does not offer the proper remedy for the evil. The immigration of 10,000 or more per year now coming from Japan does not come in accord with the Gentleman's Agreement, but in violation of its most solemn provisions. If Japanese immigration be an evil, then the remedy would be to cancel the agreement, and shut out the Japanese, as the Chinese are shut out; instead of formally to admit them and confer citizenship upon them.

As to the practical effect of the percentage plan on Japanese immigration, Mr. Gulick furnishes elaborate tables, which, if his assumptions are granted, demonstrate what they claim. But the tables purport to demonstrate only that if the percentage plan had been put in operation in 1910 the Japanese immigration "allotment" in 1918 would not exceed 5,800. It is pointed out that the actual immigration for that and preceding years was greater.

Speculation on the past is interesting, but the important question is, "What would happen in the future?" The tables fail to show, nor does the writer intimate, the future results, if the bill is passed now. This is what would happen: On a 10 per cent basis the immigration allotment for Japan for 1919, 1920, and 1921, being based only on the American-born under the 1910 census, would allow nearly 2,500 per year. In 1922 that factor would be based on the 1920 census, whose figures would then be first available. In 1920 the American-born Japanese will number not less than 75,000, making the allotment 7,500.

To those who question this estimate, it may be explained that the American-born Japanese in 1910 numbered nearly 25,000; that, in California alone, 25,000 have been born since that time, the annual births (now nearly 4,500) having increased twentyfold in ten years, and the birth rate per thousand in Sacramento City and other communities in which the Japanese have concentrated, being, in 1918, five times that of the whites; that the Japanese population and births in Hawaii are greater than those in California; that in the United

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States outside of California are about half as many Japanese as in that State; and that the Japanese births and birth rate rapidly increase because of the steady importation of "picture brides," over 20,000 of whom were admitted in less than five years next preceding March, 1919.

In 1923 the naturalized Japanese would appear as a basic factor, assuming that five years are required in which to obtain final naturalization papers. Under the bill any Japanese under the flag would be eligible to citizenship. In view of the incentive and the five years' time, in which to prepare for final tests, it may be estimated conservatively that, of the 300,000 or more Japanese then in the country (more than 200,000 of whom are adults), 50 per cent of the availables, say 100,000, would qualify as citizens. Ten per cent thereof would add 10,000 to Japan's annual allotment, which, with the birth allotment of 7,500, would jump to 17,500!

Mr. Gulick may say that this estimate is too large, and that not more than 50,000 will qualify. If he takes that position he places himself in an awkward dilemma. The Japanese practically demand American citizenship as a right, and Mr. Gulick and his league urge the granting of the demand. Now, then, a race making a demand of this character, but which cannot, or will not, qualify for such citizenship after five years' residence to the extent of 50 per cent of those who have been admitted, does not furnish desirable material for citizenship. And if its members will not make good citizens, they should not be admitted as immigrants, and permanent residents. Their action, in view of their demand, would indicate clearly that they were not here for the country's benefit, but purely for their own profit.

For the sake of the illustration, however, let us say that only 50,000 of the Japanese in the country will become citizens under the bill in 1923. This would mean a qualification of only 20 to 25 per cent of those eligible. The annual immigration allotment would then be increased by 5,000—giving a total of 12,500, which would be 2,500 larger than the actual immigration of 1918.

The annual allotment would slowly increase thereafter because of the new immigrants admitted to citizenship. The factor of American born is supposed to be based permanently on the census of 1920, but if this, too, were to change yearly as does the factor of the naturalized, the increase in allotment would be very rapid, so that, in five years under the percentage plan, the Japanese would be entitled to an annual immigration "allotment" certainly in excess of the actual immigration now coming, and probably very much in excess thereof.

Under the original provisions of the bill, since somewhat modified under public criticism, the "allotment" does not, however, cover the full measure of immigration allowed. For instance; each new immigrant and each alien already here could bring or send for a wife (and Japan recognizes "picture brides" as wives) and a number of dependent relatives; "students," who could become laborers after landing, and all those claiming to be victims of religious persecution, could enter without limit, and without restriction.

To demonstrate mathematically that the percentage plan will materially increase even the present Japanese immigration unfairly sent to us under violation of the "gentlemen's agreement," I have prepared data along the lines followed by Dr. Gulick in his article, but showing what he does not show—the results of the next twenty-five years if Congress should adopt the plan this year.

That the plan might have every reasonable chance, consistent with the facts, to make a good showing, the figures are based on the following assumptions: That all provisions allowing immigration in excess of the annual "allotment" will be stricken from the bill; that only 50,000 Japanese will qualify for citizenship five years hence; that of the new immigrants coming in each year two-fifths only at the end will qualify at the end of five years' residence; that the native-born Japanese under the census of 1920

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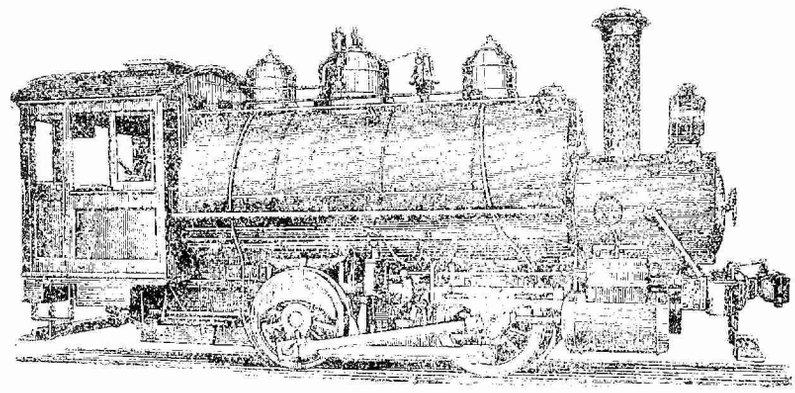

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will number 75,000; that the total Japanese population in the United States in 1923 will be only 300,000; and that the annual increase in population, due to excess of births over deaths, will be 2 per cent (the present record in California is nearly 4 per cent), and this is what is shown:

Total Japanese immigration admitted under the allotment for each of the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, 2,500. In 1922 there will be 7,500; in 1923, 12,600 (7,500 plus 5,100); in 1933, 16,316 (7,500 plus 8,816); in 1943, 22,987 (7,500 plus 15,487).

The partial increase of population, measured by births less deaths, will be, in 1923, 6,000; in 1933, 9,800; in 1943, 16,100.

The total annual net increase in population, measured by the last two factors, will be 18,000 in 1923 and 39,000 in 1943.

The total Japanese population of the United States will be, at the end of 1923, 318,600; at the end of 1943, 875,000.

Present conditions justify the prediction that most of this population will be contained in the three Pacific Coast States, and that one-half to two-thirds will be in California. That number of Japanese will go far toward owning those States, economically speaking, and Japanese immigration in the years following can take possession in turn of the more favored of the remaining States until all that seem worth while to discriminating Japanese taste have been fully colonized.

But let us look still further into the future. Twenty-five years should be but as a month in the life of a great nation like ours. Under the percentage plan for restricting immigration, our Japanese population will have increased threefold in twenty years from 1923. To be exact, the increase is 266 per cent in the native born under the 1920 census, a fixed annual amount contributing 50 per cent and the other 216 per cent being composed of the naturalized element of the annual allotment, plus the annual births and less the deaths—a constantly increasing amount.

In forty years from 1923, Japanese population of the United States under operation of the Gulick plan will be in round figures 2,000,000; in eighty years, 10,000,000; in 140 years, 100,000,000.

Long before then the white race will have succumbed in the economic competition, and the world's glorious republic will have become a province of Japan.

Results under the Gentlemen's Agreement, as now operated by Japan, will be slower of attainment, but equally certain in the end.

Mr. Gulick assumes that the "Gentlemen's Agreement," made with Japan in 1907, has been faithfully kept by that nation, and that we may not, therefore, recede from it, and that under its provisions we are compelled to receive the immigration now flowing from Japan. That assumption, as before stated, is not correct, and here is the proof:

Under the "Gentlemen's Agreement" Japan undertook, on the word of a gentleman, if we would not exclude Japanese by law, to see that no Japanese came to us as laborers. The Japanese passport is a certificate to the effect that the bearer is not a laborer, does not come to labor, and is not, therefore, a menace to American economic conditions.

Every year the United States customs officials turn back numbers of Japanese bearing these passports, because of positive evidence that they are laborers. Japan's explanation is that she is sometimes deceived in these matters. But Japan has a remarkable intelligence system, modelled after the German, and it is difficult to believe that the government does not know, or could not readily ascertain, not only the occupation, but the intimate personal history of any subject.

In California alone, there are in the neighborhood of 50,000 Japanese who came in as immigrants since 1907. Most of them are laborers, as the investigator can ascertain without difficulty. We are admitting to the United States more than 10,000 Japanese a year, most of whom within a few weeks after landing turn to labor, skilled and unskilled, and to gainful occupations, in time driving whites out of industries, and out of communities. These Japanese are permitted by our government to

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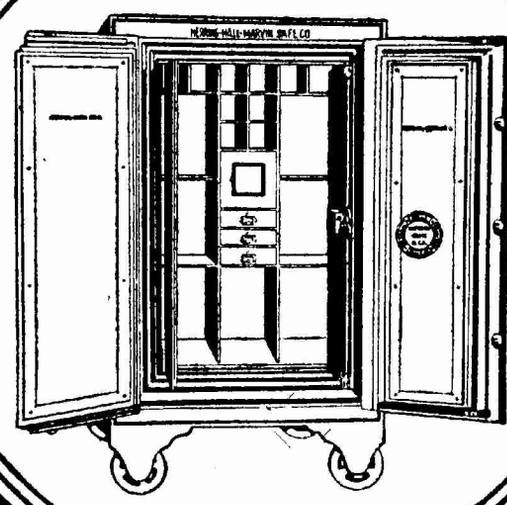

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come in, presumably, because it lacks, in advance of their landing, positive evidence to contradict Japan's word.

In consequence of the "Gentlemen's Agreement," or notwithstanding it, the Japanese population of the United States has increased sixfold since 1900 while the Chinese population has decreased more than one-half. And the "Gentlemen's Agreement," it was understood, would accomplish, through Japan's action as to the Japanese, what our exclusion act would accomplish as to the Chinese. Every one of the Japanese who entered the United States since the date of the agreement in 1907, and was, or is, a laborer, marks a separate violation of the agreement on the part of Japan. These facts at least set the record straight.

Now as to the plea that our objection to the Japanese as immigrants and citizens hurts the pride of a friendly nation. Herbert Quick, in the *Saturday Evening Post* of June 28, has pointed out ably that the objection offered by the intelligent investigator to the Japanese is economic, rather than racial. That objection, in fact, is a tacit acknowledgment of the ability of the Japanese to drive the white race to the wall in economic competition. It has in mind, too, the indisputable fact that the Japanese do not, and perhaps cannot, assimilate.

There is nothing in that statement to hurt the pride of a reasonable man. Let me add, however, that our policy in this matter toward the Japanese is precisely that which the Japanese government enforces much more rigorously against the Chinese and Koreans—races of her own color. Labor from China and Korea is not permitted to enter Japan because she claims that her standards of living are higher, and that she must protect her people from harmful economic competition. The first and only attempt to introduce Chinese labor into Japan was made in December, 1918, and the 200 laborers who entered then were sent back within a few weeks by order of the Japanese government, the enterprise costing the promoters $25,000. The particulars may be seen in the Bulletin of the Japan Society of New York, February 22, 1919.

Under the circumstances, and assuming that it be shown that Japanese immigration involves detriment or danger to the welfare of this country, it would be pardonable, perhaps, if the United States, even at the risk of injuring the sensitive feelings of Japan, should offer such adequate protection to its own citizens and institutions in this regard as is offered by Canada and Australia to their citizens, notwithstanding the very close relations between Great Britain and Japan.

10-076

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The suggestion that there may be war with Japan over this matter we can afford to ignore. If Japan is reasonable, and we are fair, there will be no war. But if Japan insists on being unreasonable, and if our position is right and necessary for the safety of the nation, we should maintain it, regardless of consequences.

The number of the incoming Japanese does not seem dangerous to one unfamiliar with the subject. But they do not spread themselves thoughout the mass of our 110,000,000 population. Two-thirds of the Japanese coming to the United States settle in California. Place 300,000 more Japanese in California—and that will be the result of twenty years' continuance of the present conditions—and California will be far on the road to the end which has already overtaken Hawaii. Most of the favored localities in the State will be then beyond rescue. And after California and the Pacific Coast have been conquered by "peaceful penetration" and a high birth rate, the Japanese will gradually absorb other favored portions of the United States.

The Gulick plan offers a further immediate menace to the Pacific Coast, because under it the Japanese population of Hawaii could move to the mainland, and a large portion would avail themselves of the opportunity, two-thirds of the number coming to California.

Aside, however, from its influence on the Japanese problem, the percentage basis plan has the objection that it would force us to accept future immigration from any race, not on the basis of its value to us in building a nation, but on the mere number of the people of that race who had come in when the gates were open. Simply as an illustration, aside from the one thousand which any nation may send in under the plan, we could not admit one Hollander, or Frenchman, unless we admit sixty Germans; nor one Chinaman unless we admitted ten Japanese; nor one Belgian, Spaniard, or Portuguese, unless we admitted 100 to 600 Germans.

Mr. Gulick's tables make the German proportional allotment about one-half of my estimate, which is based on the Census Abstract, but any figures will demonstrate the absurdity of such a hard and fast obligation on our part as is contemplated under this plan. Why should this nation bind itself to admit immigration for future years from selected nations, or in fixed proportions? Why should we not retain freedom of action in this vital matter, and act in the future as changed conditions, and the nation's welfare, and our own mature judgment shall then dictate, regardless of the selfish desires or demands of others?

This job of selecting the adopted citizens who shall aid in maintaining the Republic is a man's job, and should not be shirked or lightly considered; we should encourage, not discourage, publication and reasonable discussion of the facts; and when good judgment has pointed out the course which will insure best the nation's welfare, we should adopt that course promptly and follow it fearlessly.—"*New York Annalist*," *July 28, 1919.*

News from Peking and Tientsin

Willing Spencer, the first secretary of the American Legation, is back at his desk after a holiday of several weeks in Japan.

Mr. Dobson has returned to Peking to resume his teaching in the Peking University. Mrs. Dobson and children returned with him.

Robert Rankin, manager of Andersen, Meyer & Co., returned to Peking on Sunday evening, accompanied by Mrs. Rankin.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Knowles arrived in Tientsin last Monday by the *Shuntien* from Shanghai. Mr. Knowles has been in France with the Chinese laborers.

The members of the Sino-American Association and six other public bodies are giving a farewell dinner in honor of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch at the Waichiaopu New Building to-night.

Major Ruxton, formerly of the Salt Gabelle, has returned to Peking after a brilliant war record, and has rejoined his former service. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Nearly 24,000 soldiers are to be disbanded this month. They are to be distributed as follows: Hunan 6,000; Fukien 5,000; Kiangsi 4,500; Shensi 4,000; Hupeh 2,500; and Chihli 2,000.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mills, formerly of the Y. M. C. A. here, will be located in Tokio in connection with the work among the Chinese students in Japan. They are on furlough, and it will soon expire.

Mrs. F. T. Sung, president of the Peking Y. W. C. A., has recently returned from America, where she studied various branches of the Y. W. C. A. work, and gave a report of her activities last Thursday.

Mrs. W. V. Pennell, wife of the acting editor of of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, returned from Dairen to Tientsin on Wednesday. Mrs. Pennell has been spending the summer at Hoshigura near Dairen.

The Annual North China Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Mission commenced on September 2. Bishop Lewis is in charge of it. Both Bishop and Mrs. Lewis spent the summer at Peitaiho.

Lawrence Mead, formerly in Hangchow and recently with the American forces in Siberia, and Mrs. Mead are expected to arrive in Peking in the near future for language study in the Union Language School.

Last Saturday Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, the editor of the *Peking Leader*, accompanied by his bride, arrived in Peking from Shanghai and Nanking. Dr. and Mrs. Tyau are receiving personally the congratulations of their many friends.

A memorial service was held at the Hu-kuang Guild on Monday for the late Tang Hua-lung, who was assassinated in Canada just a year ago. The service was attended by a large number of prominent persons in the Capital.

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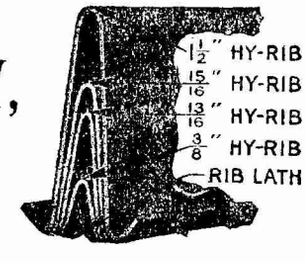

10-079

Major-General H. Kanaya, who used to command the Imperial Japanese Troops, left Tientsin for Shanhaikwan *en route* to Tokio *via* Mukden last Wednesday. Many prominent Japanese residents of Tientsin saw him off.

The engagement is announced of D. K. Lieu, former professor of economics in Tsinghua College, and now of the Hanyang Iron Works, to Miss Y. T. Helen King, of Shanghai. His Peking friends are sending him congratulations.

S. F. Jones, manager of the Grace China Company, Shanghai, died of cholera in the Isolation Hospital on the outskirts of the Legation Area. Mr. Jones had been in Peking only two days, having arrived here on a business trip from Hankow.

The departure of Shih Lu-peng, newly appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shantung, has been postponed owing to the death of his father. Mr. Shih formerly was Secretary of the Foreign Office and is well versed in the Japanese language.

T. P. Lord has resigned his position as secretary of the *North China Star*. Mr. Lord accepted this office temporarily upon the resignation of J. F. Ellis two months ago, but has been forced to relinquish it owing to pressure of his private business.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burgess, of Trenton, N. J., have arrived in Japan on their way to visit their son, J. S. Burgess, of this city. For the remainder of the season they will stay with the parents of Mrs. J. S. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher of Karuizawa.

General Wang Yi-tang, chief Northern delegate to the Shanghai peace conference, will leave Peking for Shanghai with his staff before September 20. He will take with him more than thirty secretaries, most of whom are An Fu members.

H. von Heidenstam, engineer-in-chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Shanghai, is now visiting in Tientsin in connection with the work of the Chihli River Commission, of which he is a member. Mr. von Heidenstam will remain here for another week.

The government has adopted the proposal of Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, to organize a tea bureau under the control of the Ministry of Commerce. It is reported that Mr. Yeh will be appointed chief of the bureau on his return to China.

The members of the board of directors of the International Anti-Opium Association will give a tiffin in honor of His Excellency Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister who is leaving for America about the middle of this month, at the Hotel de Pekin on September 10.

The government has appointed General Tuan Chi-kwei Garrison Commissioner of Peking and given him authority to declare martial law in the event of the student demonstrations assuming a serious character. The Peking students look upon this appointment as a menace to them.

The engagement is announced of Miss T. B. P'an to H. K. Kwang, a graduate of the School of Journalism in Columbia University. Miss P'an is also an American returned student, and an accomplished pianist. Mr. Kwang is now secretary to the Kiangnan Dockyard in Shanghai.

Billie O'Neal, ex-middleweight champion of the Orient, of the U. S. Fifteenth Infantry in Tientsin, will meet Bud Walters, of the Peking American Marine Guard, in a 20-round bout in Tientsin on September 26. The result will determine the current middleweight championship of the Far East.

It is learned that the Diplomatic Corps will agree to the release of the Customs surplus amounting to Tls. 2,500,000 and that the money will be handed over to the Chinese government in Tientsin and Shanghai. Of this sum, 13.7 per cent has been earmarked for the use of the Southern government.

Before parliament adjourned last Saturday the regulations for the Frontier Development Bank, which has been specially created for the benefit of General Hsu Shu-chen, were made for a provisional issue of $500,000 worth of bonds. General Hsu gave an undertaking that these bonds would not be issued before peace between the North and South had been arranged.

H. H. Dearing, of the International Banking Corporation, Peking, has received notice of his transfer to Manila. He left here yesterday for Japan, accompanied by his mother, to meet his *fiancee*, Miss Estelle Gosse, of San Francisco. The marriage will take place in Japan, and Mr. Dearing will then go to Manila to take up his new post together with his bride and mother.

Miss Theresa Severin, who has just returned from furlough in the United States, will act as general secretary of the Peking Y. W. C. A. until Miss Ting, who is now touring America in an attempt to secure financial support for this organization in Peking, returns in the winter. Miss Katherine Williams, also of the Peking Y. W. C. A., has just returned from her vacation in Kuling.

News has been given out that the Chinputang, a political party which recently has not done much, will be reorganised. Fan Yuan-lian, former Minister of Education, will undertake the reorganization, although Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Finance, who is now travelling in Europe, will remain the leader of the reorganized party. The new party will be called the Hsinhsuehtang (Modern Party).

The government has sent a telegram to Governor Tsao Jui, of Chihli, urging him to suppress the student activity in Tientsin. There is every indication that martial law will be proclaimed in that port. General Yang I-teh, Chief of Police, has informed Peking of the maltreatment accorded to two Japanese by the students, but from reliable sources it is learned that this information is a mere fabrication. There is a fear that the student movement may assume a more serious character as the students have showed no signs of yielding to the orders of the authorities.

Peking, September 6, 1919.

News from Hankow

Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, president of Boone University, Wuchang, returned from the Kuling Estate at the beginning of the week to attend the re-opening of the University.

The vernacular press is publishing a letter received from the American Consulate at Hankow explaining the nature, the usefulness and the working of the new banking consortium.

Dr. Howard Taylor, son of the late Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission, will conduct the service at the Union Church, Hankow, on the afternoon of September 7.

According to *L'Echo de Chine* of Shanghai some Americans are planning to establish an American paper in Hankow, where there is only one English daily and where there is a keen need of such a publication.

Hsiung Shih-ling, director-general of the Chili River Conservancy Board, has recently contributed $1,000 to the Hupeh Flood Relief Fund and has promised to extend help to make the relief fund campaign a success.

The police here are on the track of a gang of non-descript foreigners who are working opium smuggling with headquarters at Harbin and distributing agents in Peking and Hankow. It is hoped that this nefarious trade will be abolished soon.

Boone University, Wuchang, re-opened for the fall term on September 5. The final examination of the last semester which did not take place on account of the students' strike will be held before the actual work of the fall term commences.

The round for the Hankow Inter-Club Billiard Tournament came to a close last Saturday. The Hankow Customs Club with the excellent total of 7614 points out of a possible 800 are declared winners and hold the shield trophy for the second time.

Opposition was recently raised by the provincial assembly of Hupeh against the postponement of the re-opening of schools in Hupeh for the fall term. Ho Pei-yung, civil governor of Hupeh, replied that the inclemency of the weather necessitated the postponement.

With the exchange running high at present, practically no business has been done in the market for export. Some purchases of cow hides at very high prices have been reported, with consequent advance in the market. Hen albumen is strong, while wood oil has again declined.

The rice smugglers are doing enormous work in inland rice producing districts which is appreciable by the high price of the food stuff now prevailing. The Hupeh provincial government has decided to check the exporting of rice in order to preserve enough food for home consumption.

The native money market in Hankow is at present very tight and silver is exceedingly scarce. The Hankow Chamber of Commerce has requested the Wuchang Mint to curtail their output of dollars which are eventually exported to other ports and absorb all the bullion silver in Hankow.

As the weather is cooling down most of the foreign and Chinese visitors to the mountain tops of Kuling and Chikungshan are preparing to return to their permanent stations. The foreign population of the consular district of Hankow will be greatly increased by the returning people.

Luh Shiao-chih, director of the Hupeh Educational Bureau, arrived at the provincial capital from the province of Chekiang on August 31. His endeavor to improve the education of Hupeh is to give special attention to the study of sciences and the Engish language in the schools of the province.

News has been received here of the death of S. F. Jones, of the Grace China Company, who visited Hankow some time ago and moved to Peking, where he died of cholera. Mr. Jones was comparatively a new man in China and, before joining the Grace China Company, he had been manager for the Pacific Mail in Japan for two years.

The Peking-Hankow Railway Administration has published in the French and Chinese languages a general nomenclature of all the samples shown in the Sampling Museum of the railway at Peking which was opened in 1917. This publication is to facilitate the competitors in consulting the samples for tenders and is sold at $4 per copy.

According to a telegram from General Chen Kwang-yuan, military governor of Kiangsi, the situation in the southern part of his province in getting critical as a result of pressure of the Southern forces. General Chen states that he has dispatched troops to check their advance and is at the same time awaiting instructions from Peking as what to do in this connection.

The virulence of the cholera epidemic in the city of Hankow is gradually diminishing as the weather is better. The Hankow Chapter of the Chinese Red Cross, which distributed more than 400 bottles of medicine daily a fortnight ago, is now giving out about one hundred bottles daily. The number of patients received daily has also decreased from 300 to something below 100.

The provincial governor of Hupeh has lately decreed to the effect that the burning of Japanese goods by Chinese will be prohibited, and violators are threatened with severe punishment. The Japanese goods detained at the Chinese mercers' guild are returned to the original owners who of their own accord agreed to have their goods detained, pending the issue of the Shantung question.

It is learned from bristle manufacturers in Hankow that an American firm has under consideration a plan for running a bristle factory on its own account. The factory will be in Hankow where bristles of all kinds will be bought from the native collectors and prepared for export. This enterprise requires a thorough knowledge of the trade, according to the native manufacturers.

According to the calculations of the managing director, the Wuchang-Changsha Railway is losing money every year. The income of the fiscal year of 1919 is estimated at approximately $1,200,000, while the outlay in the year is about $1,500,000, which will mean a deficit of $300,000. Dr. Ye Te-ching is now endeavoring to cut down the superfluous expenses of the railway in order to lessen the deficit.

At the time when the boycott movement commenced, most of the vernacular papers in Hankow definitely announced that they would do their best to omit any advertisements from Japanese in their

columns. Since that time the advertisements of Japanese companies which used large spaces in the advertisement columns have been gradually disappearing in vernacular papers until to-day when one paper has not a single advertisement from the Japanese. Others are still publishing Japanese advertisements only because they are bound to do so by the advertisement contracts.

The following is a comparison between the returns of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Wuchang-Changsha Railway in the first seven months (from January to July inclusive) and in the corresponding period of the last year:

	Jan. 1-July 31 1918	Jan. 1-July 31 1919
Peking-Hankow Railway	$11,491,176	$10,785,042.
Wuchang-Changsha Railway	$ 585,969	$ 43,147.

The meager income of the Wuchang-Changsha Railway is due to the fact that it has been burdened since it was operated with the task of transporting troops which in turn greatly depresses the trade between Hunan and Hupeh. Another cause of the failure of the railway is its incapacity to compete with steamers that are doing most of the transporting work between the two provinces.

News From Honan

More than 1,000 persons have died of cholera in Chengchow and the daily average of deaths is 100.

A sum of $3,500 has been collected for cattle raising in T'ung Pai by Li Ke-fu, a gentleman of that district.

A copper mine has been discovered in the Lu Shih district and capital is now being raised for its development.

Yang Chih-yu, a member of the Provincial Assembly, is planning to organize a "Home Products Promoting Society."

In order to promote home products, it was decided that no *likin* for Chinese porcelains will be collected at all wherever they may be transported in this province.

On account of the damage suffered by the people of the Ling Pao district through the flood, a sum of $1,000 was remitted for distribution among the sufferers and Liu Meng-pin was appointed to go there for the said purpose.

At a special meeting held on August 25 in the General Chamber of Commerce, it was decided that in order to promote the sale of home products, investigators would be appointed for examining all shops and express companies to see if there were any Japanese goods.

The construction of the Yu-Ho Railway (from Yu Hsien to Ho Shang Chiao) will begin as soon the engineers come. The money required to build it was subscribed from merchants in Yu Hsien, Chang-ke, Hsu-Chang and Kaifeng, and the total amount is $350,000.

All *taoyin* and magistrates have been instructed by the civil governor that in order to improve the official administration of Honan, the following three measures will be adopted: (1) Official administration will be investigated every year; (2) accomplishments of administration in every district will be reported by the four *taoyin* to the civil governor; (3) special delegates will be appointed by the governor to make careful investigations.

T. J. K.

Kaifeng, Honan, September 4, 1919.

Who's Who in China

General Lu Yun-hsiang, the New Military Governor of Chekiang
(盧永祥)

General Lu Yun-hsiang, Defense Commissioner of Shanghai, was appointed on August 14 military governor of Chekiang to succeed General Yang Shou-teh, who died a month ago. General Lu is known throughout the country as a military man who attends to his own business and the duty entrusted to him, and does not mix himself in politics. He was responsible for the construction of a macadamized road from Shanghai to Woosung by his soldiers last year.

Born at Tsiyanghsien, Shantung, General Lu attended the Shanhaikwan Military Academy in his youth. He graduated from the Academy in 1887, and after his graduation he joined the army. He gradually worked his way up. When he first enlisted, he was a non-commissioned officer.

On account of his bravery, General Lu soon became known as an able infantry commander in Peiyang. In 1911 he was promoted to be a brigade-commander with the rank of major-general. The troops assigned to him

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for command were the 5th Mixed Brigade. When the first revolution broke out in 1911, his brigade fought bravely on the side of the Imperialists in Shansi.

After his assumption of the presidency in 1912, the late President Yuan Shih-kai promoted General Lu to be Commander of the 20th Division. In 1914 General Lu was transferred to be Commander of the 10th Division. Yuan Shih-kai conferred upon him during that period the Fourth Order of Merit and the Second Class Pao-kwang-chia-ho decoration.

In June of 1915 the new military governor of Chekiang was appointed Defense Commissioner of Shanghai by General Tuan Chi-jui, who was then Prime Minister, and did his best to restore order disturbed by Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to make himself Emperor of China. General Lu maintained order in Shanghai and its vicinity ably during that critical period. At the same time he was in command of the 10th Division and was in concurrent charge of military affairs of Kiangsu.

In July of 1917 General Chang Hsun effected a monarchical restoration and the new imperial government appointed General Lu to take charge of military affairs of Kiangsu with his headquarters in Nanking. General Lu, however, did not accept this office, having had little or no sympathy with the movement.

General Lu at the time of writing is still retaining the office of Defense Commissioner of Shanghai. The government finds it difficult to appoint a successor to him on account of so many recommendations from influential personages having been received that it is impossible to accept one and make the appointment without offending the others. This is the reason for the delay of the appointment of a new Defense Commissioner of Shanghai.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 4. Li Chia-ao, Chinese representative at the Inter-Allied Conference at Vladivostock and former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Harbin, is appointed to succeed Liu Ching-jen as Chinese High Commissioner in Siberia upon the latter being appointed Minister to Tokio.

Septemler 5. A telegram from San Francisco states that out of $30,000,000 worth of silver shipped from that city during the month of August one-third was sent to China.

September 6. 120 guests, mostly journalists (both foreign and native), attend a reception given by Wang I-tang at the new Waichiaopu (Foreign Office) hall in Peking.

September 8. An unconfirmed report from Peking states that Japan has decided not to enter the Consortium owing to the decision of the other Powers not to exclude Manchuria and Mongolia from the Consortium's sphere of operations.—— Advices from Peking are to the effect that the President approves the decision of the Cabinet to issue domestic bonds to the value of $50,000,000 to redeem depreciated notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

September 9. A telegram from Peking states that Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister to China, has made 6 demands on China for adequate punishment and an apology in connection with the fracas which occurred

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SHANGHAI

at Changchun some months ago.——Dr. Wu Lien-teh reports that the cholera epidemic at Harbin has come to an end.

GENERAL

September 2. The Supreme Council at Paris sends a most vigorous Note to Germany requesting the recision within a fortnight of the provision in the new German Constitution providing for Austrian representation on the German Imperial Council.——The Allies agree to the request of Germany that the delivery of coal during the ensuing 6 months should be at the rate of 20 million tons per year instead of 43 millions as provided for in the Peace Treaty.

September 3. Feverish activity is to be noticed in the purchase and amalgamation of cotton mills in the Lancashire (England) district.

September 4. The arrest by the British Authorities of the Emir Said at Beirut accentuates protests previously made by a section of the French press against British policy in Syria.

September 5. Regulations are issued by the Canadian Government for the settlement of British soldiers not resident in Canada before the war; they will get 160 acres free, plus 160 acres under the Free Homestead Laws.

September 6. An American hotel syndicate buys the famous property of the Duke of Devonshire known as Devonshire House in London at a price exceeding G.$5,000,000.——200 theaters in New York and other American cities reopen their doors, a general strike by the actors having resulted in their demands being conceded.——The Inter-Allied Supreme Council at Paris decides to invite Germany and her allies to send delegates to the forthcoming International Conference at Washington, D. C.

September 7. The death occurs at London of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford at the age of 72; he was a native of Ireland and the author of a book entitled "The Break-up of China."——General Pershing sails from France aboard the s. s. *Leviathan.*——The Italian Premier at Rome announces in the Chamber that under the new law 11,000,000 women will have votes, this being a majority over the male voters.

Men and Events

Carl Crow, of the Chun Mei News Agency, Shanghai, departed for Peking on Saturday, September 6, for a few weeks business trip.

C. F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, who has been in China for several months, has returned to America.

T. F. Cobbs, of the British-American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, departed for America on a six months leave on Thursday, September 4.

George A. Coleman, of the British-American Tobacco Company, has arrived in Shanghai to be connected with the office here. Mr. Coleman has been stationed at Hongkong for more than a year.

The freight rates on steamers operating between Shanghai and Pacific Coast ports will be raised G. $17.50 per ton, it is reported. The increase will go into effect on October 1. The new rate will be G. $17.50 per ton and tea will be carried at G. $15 per ton.

G. M. Jackson, formerly general agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. at Shanghai and lately appointed general agent at New York, arrived in Shanghai from Manila on Sunday, September 7, where he will act as agent temporarily before proceeding to New York.

Ransford S. Miller, chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department at Washington, has been appointed American Consul-General at Seoul, according to recent advices from the State Department. Mr. Miller will be succeeded in Washington by J. V. A. MacMurray, formerly Counsellor at the American Embassy, Tokio.

News of the death of S. B. Collins, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Yunnan, has been received here. The cause of death was heart trouble. Mr. Collins came to Shanghai in 1910 and was a graduate of Morningside College and the University of Pennsylvania. He was 39 years old and leaves a widow and two children.

One of the results of the partial introduction of prohibition in America is that there has been a reduction by one-sixth in the number of criminals, but the police say that this benefit has to a great extent been nullified through the fact that the remaining five-sixths are now very much harder to catch than previously, owning to their being much more clear-headed.

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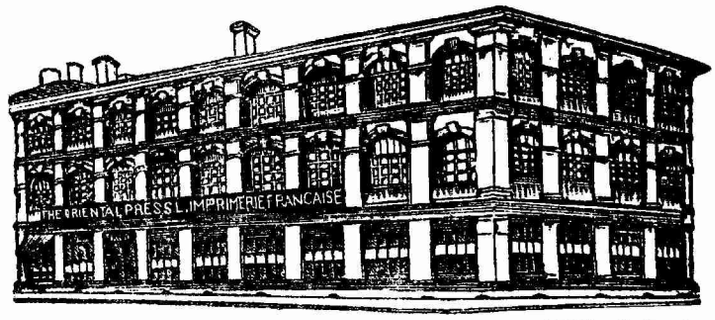

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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V. V. Lebedjeff, president of the Lebedjeff Engineering Supply Corporation of New York, has arrived in Japan for a general tour of the Orient in connection with the extension of business in this part of the world. The Lebedjeff Company specializes in railroad machinery, textile machinery, iron and steel products, oil engines, etc. He is accompanied by Mrs. Lebedjeff.

The Einstein Prize of $200, established by Sir Charles and Lady Waldston in memory of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein, has been awarded to Chucin Kuhwei Chang of Shanghai for the best and most original work in American diplomacy. Mr. Chang holds the degrees of M. A. and LL. B. from Columbia University and has showed unusual skill and knowledge in his work, especially in the difficult study of diplomacy.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister and now Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy and also of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, accompanied by his wife, two daughters and his secretariat staff, arrived in Shanghai from Peking on Wednesday evening. His trip has no political significance. He is seeing his two daughters off for America. The Misses Hsiung will leave on the s. s. *Venezuela* on Saturday, September 13.

September 17 is "Balboa Day" or "Pan Pacific Day," as it was on that day upon which Balboa first saw the Pacific Ocean, and it is fitting to celebrate such a day that started emigration, commerce and culture, and brought the peoples of Europe, America and Asia together. This day is celebrated annually in many cities in and about the Pacific by exercises being held in schools, luncheons given and banquets by commercial organizations, etc.

It is reported that nine freighters from the U. S. Shipping Board will be used on the trans-Pacific run, five of which will be operated by the Admiral Line and four to by operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The new ships for the Pacific Mail are the *West Caddoa*, sailing from San Francisco on October 15; *West Kador*, from San Francisco on November 16; *West Neries*, which leaves for Far East ports on December 28; and the *West Inskip*.

The formal opening of the offices of the Pacific Steamship Company, the Admiral Line, at 52 Szechuen Road, was held from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturday, September 6. Invitations were issued to the business and professional men of Shanghai. A buffet tiffin was served to the guests of the company. F. C. Charman, formerly of the China Mail Steamship Company, is agent in Shanghai for the new line. The *Coaxet*, the first vessel of the company to arrive in Shanghai, docked last Thursday afternoon.

J. E. de Ballard, credit manager of the Asia Banking Corporation of Shanghai, and C. W. Wheelock departed this week for Changsha, China, where they expect to open a branch of the Asia Bank. The financial situation at Changsha has become very serious because of the internal domestic trouble and the con-

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sequent depreciation of local notes. The opening of a branch of the Asia Bank is expected to relieve the situation for both foreign and Chinese firms doing business in that part of the country.

The staff of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai, gave a dinner at the Yip Ping Shing Hotel on Wednesday evening, September 10, in honor of E. K. Howe, manager of the company, who expects to depart soon for America where he will make his home. Mr. Howe has been in China for several years, and has been closely affiliated with the growth and development of the interests of the Robert Dollar Company in this part of the world. The dinner was attended by all of the Chinese and foreign members of the company's Shanghai staff and in addition a number of prominent Chinese business men. J. Harold Dollar, who is now in America, is expected to return to Shanghai early in October.

The British Chamber of Commerce Language School, Shanghai, opened for the first term on Monday afternoon, September 8, in the offices of the British Chamber of Commerce. Consul-General J. W. Jamieson, of the British Consulate, addressed the meeting of students enrolled and their friends. The term of school opens with 73 students, employees of British and American firms, including old students and the following beginners: British 12, American 27, Spanish 1, and Portuguese 1. In Mr. Jamieson's remarks he stated that during the last twenty years in China great changes had taken place and a new spirit was in the younger men as well as older men in China, believing knowledge of the Chinese language to be an asset instead of the idea that the men who learned the language were qualifying for the lunatic asylum. The speaker assured those taking up the language that after an experience of thirty-three years their time was not being wasted, and they could make themselves more efficient from their own point of view and from that of their employers. Mr. Jamieson also stated that the foreigners until they studied the language and the people would not properly get in touch with them and consequently students of the Chinese language would render their lives much more interesting.

A Chinese Dinner

BY MISS SZE ME-TSUNG

A MENU for Chinese food has been carefully made out to suit the taste of the foreigner who cares for Chinese food and consists of: Fish soup, eggs and shrimps, chicken, cabbage, eight precious pudding, and almond tea. The ingredients used in the preparation of these dishes can be had from any Chinese food vendor. In practically every dish served by the Chinese, "*Tsiang Yu*" or known more commonly as "Chinese Sauce" by the foreigners, is used and is quite simple in its making.

The making of the Chinese sauce is very simple and flour, beans and salt are the only ingredients. A pound of soya beans is washed and soaked in pure

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water for one night and the next day after the beans have soaked they are mashed and heated, flour is then added and the consistency thus formed like dough is then kneaded. This mixture is then flattened in a dish and covered with dry wheat stalks, after which it is covered with a cloth and let remain standing for seven days or so. It is exposed to the dew for several nights, and special care is taken not to allow any raindrops fall into it. After the dough is perfectly dry, it is then cut into small pieces. Every pound uses half a pound of salt dissolved in one pail of water. It is again exposed to the sun for fifteen days or so and after it is boiled and used to flavor various dishes.

The cereal wine used by the Chinese is made in the following manner. Yeast or "*Tsien Yah*" as we call it in Chinese is the most important material for wine-making. Yeast causes alcoholic fermentation. When it ferments it produces carbonic acid and alcohol from the potential sugar present. There are two kinds of yeast, the black and the white. Their properties are the same except the white which is much easier to make. During the hottest summer the plants are gathered. Only the leaves of the plant are used. They are dried and then ground in a mortar. After the harvest the ground leaves are mixed thoroughly with the ground rice and then with the yeast plant, to make a dough. The dough is rolled out into one inch thick and then cut into square inches. They are spread over straw and covered with straw sackcloth for one or two days. When they mold, the straw and sackcloth are removed. The barley and wheat are placed in a trough and water is added. After some time the grains sink to the bottom and the dirt and fragments of husk float to the surface. In this way the grains are separated from the impurities. Soak the grain in a trough of water. The water is to be changed two or three times a day. After two days, the grains become swollen and soft. They have undergone spontaneous fermentation by converting the wheat into sugar or maltose by action of the malt in barley. This fermentation allows the grains to sprout. As soon as they begin to sprout, they are removed from the trough and spread about two or three inches thick on straw mats and covered with the same thing. Stir it from time to time. The temperature gradually rises. When the sprouts are about a quarter of an inch long, the grains are ground and then water is added and the yeast is boiled in a large vessel. While it is heating, add hops. The ordinary amount of hops added is from 4 per cent to 7 per cent in every 100 per cent. Half of the hops is added as soon as it boils and the other half should be added when it is about cooked. The resulting liquid has a brown color and it is filtered. Then the filtrate is stored in barrels as soon as it is cooled.

Women and Events

A daughter, Jeanette May, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H, H. K'ung at 207 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on September 5.

The engagement has been announced of Islay Drysdale, Jr., at Changsha, Hunan, and Miss Beryl Rasmussen, of the Public School for Girls, Shanghai.

Miss E. N. Quick and Miss M. Bartlett, two American ladies, have arrived in Japan on the *Nippon Maru en route* to Peking, where they will teach in the Peking University.

It has been reported that a daily newspaper is to be edited and published by Chinese women in Canton, to be known as the *Chen Qun's Women's Journal.* The editor is to be Miss Wong, who is at present in Japan, and will be assisted by a business manager and three assistant editors.

The marriage will take place shortly of Harold Dearing, of the International Banking Corporation, Peking, and Miss Estelle Gosse, of San Francisco, who is due to arrive in Yokohama the latter part of this month. Mr. Dearing has been transferred to the Manila office of the International Bank, and will go there after his marriage.

It has been announced that registration in the Shanghai American School will take place on September 12 and 13. Class work will start on Monday, September 15, at 8.45 o'clock. E. S. Dreher, who is due to arrive in Shanghai the latter part of the month, has been elected principal for the school and is filling the place formerly held by Guy C. Stockton, who has been appointed assistant master of the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, Shanghai.

Japan, China and the League

Japanese Promises

From the "Monitor," Boston

The urgent cable message sent to the Prime Minister of Japan, some time ago, by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, drawing Mr. Hara's attention to the strong feeling that was being aroused in America over Japan's treatment of the Koreans, has now been replied to by the Japanese Premier. The Federal Council, in the course of its message, pointed out that the agitation concerning the Korean abuses was increasing seriously, and was endangering goodwill. The council, moreover, insisted that it could not longer withhold the facts, maintained that it was urgently important that the Japanese government should publish an official statement that the abuses had ceased, and that reasonable adminstrative reforms were proceeding, and concluded with the inquiry as to whether the government was in a position to cable to this effect. Mr. Hara's reply to this message has become available, and if it were not for the grim tragedy behind it all, there would be something strangely humorous in the splendid generalities of the Premier's statement. The situation in Korea is engaging his "most serious attention." He is "fully prepared to look squarely at actual facts." He is convinced that the administration inaugurated in Korea at the time of the annexation, nearly ten years ago, calls for "substantial modification to meet the altered condition of things." Indeed, he has been engaged on a scheme of reform for the country ever since last September, and a comprehensive plan of reorganization is already "on the tapis." For obvious reasons it has not been possible to proceed with the initiation of these reforms owing to the disturbed condition of the country, but recent improvements in the situation now render it possible safely to introduce the contemplated reforms, as soon as the necessary legal requirements have been fulfilled. He concludes by declaring that announcement of the plan in a more complete form "shall be withheld for the present." Now, with the best will in the world to be fair to Japan, what are the facts of the case? Perhaps the most important one is this: The Japanese system of public service, fashioned as it is almost entirely on the German model, renders initiative amongst subordinates practically impossible. It is not possible under the Japanese system, as it was so abundantly possible under the Russian system of the old *regime*, for some enterprising ambassador, officer, or official of any degree to launch out into a policy of his own, a policy which would be disowned or fathered by his government according as it succeeded or failed. In Japan, every one obeys the orders of some one above him, up to the fountain head of all authority in Tokio. To anyone, therefore, who has any acquaintance with the Japanese system, the picture of the Japanese Premier seriously concerned over abuses in Korea, shocked that such things should be possible, and earnestly searching for some means of putting an end to them is simply absurd. The council is concerned, it says, that "brutality, torture, inhuman treatment, religious persecution, and massacres shall cease everywhere," and it adds that evidence of the wide prevalence of such deeds in Korea has become convincing. If this is the case, and it is undoubtedly, then nothing will convince those who really know Japan but that it is the case with the full knowledge and intention of Tokio. In no other country in the world is the "subordinate official" more unconvincing as a scapegoat than in Japan.

China Must Rely on Her Own Resources

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao"

An American paper says, we cannot understand why President Wilson has not enforced a single one of his principles. Having crossed the Atlantic he has become the victim of European statesmen. What is the peace conference? It is but a new dictatorship of five Great Powers. What is the League of Nations? It is merely a big trust of the five Great Powers to control the world. We have been looking forward to the peace conference as the only means of disentangling the world chaos and to bring justice to the harassed peoples. Yet the Shantung settlement completely violates the "fourteen points." For the sake of a secret treaty of three Powers China is compelled to reserve her signature. China has done something for the Allies in connexion with the war but the Allied Powers have been treating China as if she were a defeated and conquered member of the enemy group. The League of Nations is believed to be able to do something for us but as it is controlled by the same five Powers it is difficult to see in which way it will be better than the peace conference. What we should do is to rely on our own resources and not to depend too much on outside help.

China is Nearer to Tibet Than Great Britain

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao"

The Tibet question is daily getting ticklish. On account of distance it is difficult to get the real facts

of the case but it is a fact that the Tibetans have again and again invaded China. It is certain that real force must be at the back of it. The British Minister asks that Tibet be given freedom to determine its future. Chen Lu replies that China is composed of the five families, and it is not desirable for one family to sever its connexion with the Republic. The word self-determination indicates that the people themselves should decide to determine their future. The case of Tibet is very clear. Once cut off from China, Tibet will simply live under the yoke of another State. Such is self-determination. Compared with Great Britain, China is certainly nearer to the Tibetans in customs and habits.

The Petitioners and the President

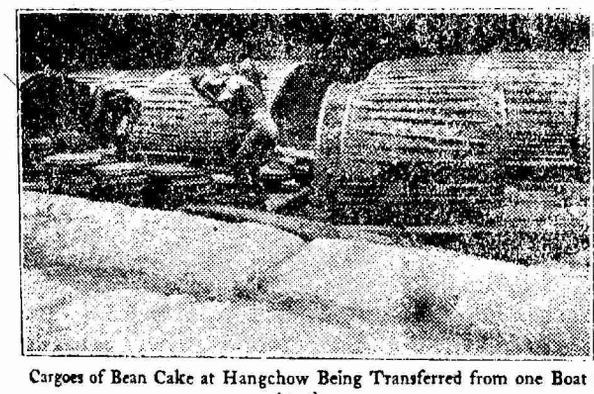
From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

The sun has gone down in Shantung. Darkness reigns. In other countries the people would have demonstrated their view in an emphatic way. In China we refrain from taking such a course too readily. We try to petition the government, yet the government refuses to listen. The person who calls himself the President hides within the confines of San Hai and refuses to receive the delegates. Such dignity has no place in a Republic. But he has done more, namely, arrested the representatives of the people. This is declaring war on the people. We should, therefore, wire to the provinces to send more delegations to Peking. More delegations should follow as soon the active delegation is arrested. If the second delegation were again arrested then we should show our firm hand by a general strike, refusing to pay tax and refusing to do service in the army.

The Problem of Modern Commercial Fertilizers in China

BY JOHN H. REISNER

THE statement is not infrequently seen in foreign papers in China to the effect that China should use modern commercial fertilizers, and that this would constitute a step forward in the improvement of her agriculture. Ideally this may be true. Practically, it is extremely difficult at the present time. Nor is there any doubt but that the most potent factor in China's maintaining her present agricultural production is her scrupulous care in the utilization of everything that has fertilizing value. One of the most important of her fertilizers is night soil, the supply of which is more or less constant, the price of which is cheap, the use of which is well established behind the pale of objection so far as the Chinese are concerned, and will prove to be the keenest of competitors when, if ever, commercial fertilizers enter the field. In order not to be misunderstood, it should be stated that commercial fertilizers in this article refer principally to organic and inorganic chemical compounds containing nitrogen (N), phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and potash (K_2O), that enter into fertilizer trade and fertilizing practice, as we understand it in the West.



Cargoes of Bean Cake at Hangchow Being Transferred from one Boat to Another.

Although our knowledge of night soil with particular reference to China is rather meager, for the purpose of this paper, detailed information is not necessary. On the basis of a population of 400,000,000 people, an annual production of 1,073.3 pounds per capita (data based on European sources), the total production of night soil in China would be 428,120,000,000 pounds of which I think it is safe to say that two-thirds or 285,420,000,000 pounds is saved and used as fertilizer to produce crops. Taking the average of Japanese and European figures on the composition of night soil, we find that the per cent of fertilizing elements is as follows: Nitrogen (N) 0.63 per cent; phosphoric acid (P_2O) 0.20 per cent; and potash (K_2O) 0.24 per cent. Calculating on the basis of the above figures, the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash that would be used annually would be approximately:

Nitrogen	1,800,000,000	lbs.	$360,000,000
Phosphoric acid	570,000,000	,,	28,542,000
Potash	685,000,000	,,	34,250,000
Total	3,055,000,000	,,	$422,792,000

It must be kept in mind that these figures reffo to the amount of fertilizing elements, not the amount or

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As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

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10-089

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

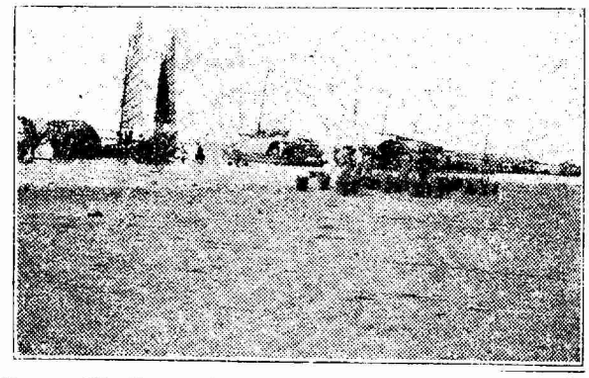
Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

the "carriers." For example, if the nitrogen were finished in the form of nitrate of soda, a very commonly used nitrogen fertilizer, containing about 15 per cent nitrogen, 6,000,000 tons (of 2,000 pounds) would be required. If the phosphoric acid were finished in the commonly used form of acid phosphate, about 2,000,000 tons would be required. If the potash were used in the commonly used form of potassium chloride or sulphate, approximately 685,000 tons would be required. The significance of this latter figure is shown by the fact that the annual consumption of commercial mineral potash fertilizers in the United States is only about 200,000 tons, about a quarter of which was being produced in the United States last year. The transportation difficulties alone that would be involved, if these equivalents of night soil were substituted for the latter, are easily comprehended.

The gold value of the different fertilizer elements is also shown opposite the amounts. These figures are secured by using the pre-war prices of 20 cents per pound for nitrogen and 5 cents each for phosphoric acid and potash. It is hardly fair however to use these figures, because not only are the present prices much higher, but because the low pre-war level will not likely be reached for a long time to come. They are used because present prices are not available. They represent but equivalents to be sure, but as such they are important in showing the difficulties if not impossibilities attended by the idea of substituting in part or in whole modern commercial fertilizers for night soil.

If we reduce the 428 billion pounds of night soil produced annually, and the estimated 285 billion pounds used, to Chinese weights, we would have approximately 2,149 million piculs. Fresh night soil



Cargoes of Fertilizer on Hangchow Bay Waiting to Be Taken to Interior

is usually sold for about six to ten cents a picul, depending upon locality and demand. Taking eight cents as an average, which is admittedly too high, the value in silver would be $171,200,000. This sum would be more rightly considered the money value of the night soil annually used, on the basis of the commercial rates at which it is sold. It would be very difficult to determine the total money value of the night soil that was actually sold, or bartered for, but it would probably not be more than one-fourth or one-third the sum above noted, say approximately Mex. $50,000,000. It is estimated that from 75-85 per cent of the Chinese population is rural, *i.e.* belong to the farming classes, and if this is the case, the estimates of the percentage of total production being used and entering into barter or sale are not far wrong.

From the above it will be seen that the largest part of the annual production does not enter into trade—that it is used where it is produced, and represents no cash investment. The labor used in collecting, caring for, and applying to the soil would not be considered by the farmer as having a money value. It represents clear gain so far as he is concerned, and in no sense as costing anything. In other words, about fifty million dollars would pay for all the night soil that is sold and bought annually, and be considered the annual investment in night soil fertilizers.

But to substitute an equivalent amount of commercial fertilizers for the total night soil consumption it would require, and at present prices at that, $422,000,000 gold dollars, and $422,000,000 gold dollars as against 50,000,000 Mexican dollars is argument enough to prove that modern commercial fertilizer will not for a long time dispossess night soil of the place it now holds in the maintenance of Chinese soil fertility and production of crops.

In Nanking, fresh night soil sells for about six cents Mexican a picul, and for this six cents the farmer gets about three-fifths of a gin of nitrogen, one-fifth of a gin of phosphoric acid, and one-fourth of a gin of potash which have a value of about twenty gold cents according to pre-war prices in the United States for these fertilizers. This states the problem a little differently, probably a little more clearly, and suggests immediately a number of questions. Suppose a farmer found he could pay twenty cents gold and secure modern commercial fertilizers, would he give up the night soil at six cents with the same results? And if he did what would happen to the sanitation of our city? What would happen to the cost of vegetables and other farm produce, for the consumer would certainly have to pay the bill? Would the people pay? What of the competition he would have to meet of those who still preferred six Mexican cents' worth of the same

results to twenty gold cents' worth? Could the progressive farmer who used commercial plant food develop a special demand for his products, not because they were necessarily better, but because they had been grown under more sanitary conditions? If this could be done what per cent of the whole market demand could be so developed? Would it be more than 2 per cent? Would products generally be of higher quality, if raised with commercial fertilizers than if raised with night soil? What would be the effect on maintaining fertility? If a farmer had to choose between twenty gold cents' worth of night soil (about 4 piculs) and twenty gold cents worth of commercial fertilizer, equal to four gin sodium nitrate, one and two-fifth gin of phosphoric acid and one half gin potassium chloride—a total of about 6 gins—which do you think he would buy? Four hundred gin of night soil would certainly look better to him than six gin of mineral fertilizers, and his judgment would be quite correct. This may be a very homely way of suggesting the problem of substituting commercial fertilizers for night soil, but the above illustration points out the practical difficulties involved and what the outcome would likely be.

It has also been pointed out that China, instead of exporting vegetable cake fertilizer—such as bean cake, rape seed cake, etc., should use them at home. She does use them in very large quantities but no one knows nor is there any way of telling in just how large quantities this class of fertilizers is used. Certainly it looks like a bad policy to export so much, and it probably is, because it largely comes from a rather restricted area. In 1918, according to the Customs "Returns of Trade" and "Trade Reports," China exported over sixteen million piculs of bean cake, having a value of 29,882,829 Haikwan taels. The total exports of all fertilizing materials of this class was over seventeen and a half million piculs, with a total value of a little less than thirty-two million Haikwan taels. Reduced to pounds and dollars, as fertilizer, the yearly export averaged $1.92 Mexican per 100 pounds. Taking the average of several analyses, we find that the chemical composition of soy bean cake gives nitrogen 6.62 per cent, phosphoric acid 2.20 per cent and potash 1.80 per cent. Accepting the relative price for nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as before the war, used above, we would have a proportion of 4-1-1. Calculating from the above we find that the nitrogen was worth 19.4 cents Mexican per pound, phosphoric acid was worth 14.5 cents per pound and potash, 17.8 cents per pound.

Comparing these figures with those found in the same way for *night soil* at 8 cents per picul, we have nitrogen in night soil costing 6.3 cents per pound, phosphoric acid costing 5.0 cents per pound, and potash, 4.1 cents per pound.

The following table will serve to bring out the contrasts:

Cost of fertilizing constituents in Mexican cents

	Nitrogen	Phosphoric acid	Potash
In soy bean cake	19.4	14.5	17.8
In night soil	6.3	5.0	4.1

The objection might be raised on the ground that the Customs value would give a higher value than local market prices. This is probably true. Soy bean cake sells in Nanking in the hongs for from $1.50 to $2 Mexican per 100 pounds. But if the figures above are changed on this basis, and on the corresponding basis that night soil sells locally at 6 cents per picul, the contrast is still more striking.

The figures given above show again, as in the case of commercial fertilizer, that the use of night soil is much cheaper than soy-bean or other kind of vegetable cakes at the same prices, not only but that the difference is very marked, and places a big handicap on bean and other cake fertilizers in coming into greater demand.

The objection is equally pertinent to both vegetable cake fertilizer and night soil that are both "unbalanced" fertilizers, by which term we mean an undue proportion of one element to the other two. In both, the per cent of nitrogen is too great in proportion to the amount of phosphoric acid and potash, and this has a tendency to emphasize the effect of nitrogen on crops which the effects of the smaller quantities of phosphoric acid and potash cannot counter balance. The disadvantage of an excessive quantity of nitrogen is, of course, well known, namely, to produce vegetative growth at the expense of the reproduction parts such as seeds, fruit, etc. The above statements are in large part true for most of the organic fertilizers, including farm manures, green manures, composts, etc.

Probably China's greatest needs in the fertilizer line is a more abundant supply of phosphate and potash to be used in connection with those she now uses most commonly, the organic fertilizers noted above. The phosphate fertilizers she supplies, singly, to a certain limited extent in the form of bones. However last year China exported—the largest share going to Japan—577,388 piculs of raw bones with a value of 721,153 Haikwan taels or at the rate of about one and one-third

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17 182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

Mexican cents per pound. The export of raw bones should be prohibited and the bone phosphate industry encouraged. Potash is supplied singly, for the most part in the form of grass ashes. This the Chinese use widely, though it is questionable whether they fully appreciate the care necessary for properly handling them—nor the great ease with which the soluble potash leaches away. Hard wood ashes, unleached, carry from two and one-half to twelve per cent potash and constitute one of the oldest sources of potash as a fertilizer.

Ambitious reports have given to China large deposits of both mineral phosphate and potash salts, but they have never materialized. A young Belgian-trained Chinese mining engineer made the statement a short while ago, that these earlier reports were without foundation, and that there were no such deposits. It is to be hoped that such deposits will be found, and that they can be mined at a cost that will be attractive to the Chinese farmer. Before the war, Germany was practically supplying the world's demand for potash. America was the greatest consumer and, during the war, her own production of potash salts through the development of new potash industries was only one-fourth her needs so it is certain that America will again be one of the heaviest importers of potash. Considerable experimental work will have to be done in this whole matter of fertilizers in China but it seems fairly safe to predict a big need for both phosphate and potash which the farmers will be willing to meet, when once shown they are profitable when used in connection with their present fertilizers. This will create a considerable demand, which will have to be met in some way or other, possibly importation from abroad—if the supply cannot be found in China. The problem of phosphate is not so easy, America being the greatest producer, and her supply being somewhat limited, certainly having rock phosphates in no such amounts as Germany has potash.

It would seem then that China must continue her centuries old use of night soil to maintain the fertility of her soil, and to keep up her agricultural production; that neither modern commercial fertilizers nor vegetable cake fertilizers can compete with night soil, and that her greatest needs at present are independent supplies of potash and phosphate to use in conjunction with the organic fertilizers which she in largest measure depends upon.

University of Nanking, College of Agriculture, September 1, 1919.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton:—Fluctuations in the cotton market during the past week have been within a rather narrow range of prices. Although trading continued fairly active, operations were more of a professional than general character. The mills seem to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate, especially so, coupled with the fact that the present "exchange" makes export almost impossible; therefore they are assuming a watchful waiting attitude, requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive to fresh operations. Under the circumstances, the course of prices has been without any special significance, although it must be noted that in the face of the uncertainty of the weather conditions during the past week, and renewed bearish pressure from local interests, prices have shown a resisting tendency and the net change for the week has been a moderate advance.

Under present circumstances, it seems to us that the only course for the immediate future is to buy cotton on any slight decline, as we must witness a very considerable revival of general buying by local mills, and probable exports to Japan, in consequence of the unfavorable rate of exchange between India and Japan, which will also cause a very considerable revival of speculation.

Extracts of Correspondents.

Tungchow, September 2:—We are having light showers with high winds, which if they continue will do much damage. Aside of the foregoing, the crop is decidedly more promising than we expected to find, having made good progress the past three weeks. With a late frost we will have a 70 per cent yield.

Shanghai and Districts, September 1:—During the past week temperatures have been materially lower, quite heavy dews formed at night, furnishing considerable moisture and on Sunday good showers fell, entirely relieving the situation as to sufficient moisture. Picking is progressing as rapidly as possible.

10-092

Chekiang Province, August 30:—Picking is progressing rapidly, and is being gathered as quickly as weather will permit. A sample shipment of 500 half bales of new season's crop has been shipped this week to Shanghai.

Yangtze Valley, August 29:—We have had very beneficial rains, and cotton will take on new life, and with a late frost we are good for a fair crop. Bolls are opening very slowly and a large percentage of the crop is quite late.

Shensi, August 22:—Since my return, I have been travelling a good deal over this province. I find the crop very spotted and naturally a great many divergent opinions as to the probable yield. A great many conservative people figure that we will have only a 50 per cent crop. However it is my opinion that a conservative estimate taking all the elements into consideration, does not justify at this time the expectation of a crop for this province in excess of 60 per cent of last year's crop.

Chihli Province, August 30:—The hot wave experienced the last couple of weeks has caused much shedding of young bolls aud squares. I would, therefore, reduce my idea of conditions fully 15 per cent.

Liverpool, September 1, 1919

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....30.00 pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....15.75 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....19.11 „
do Oct.....19.58 „
do Jan.....19.86 „

Market:— Steady.

New York, September 3, 1919

New York Market:—Oct. 30.19 cents
Dec. 30.52 „
Mar. 30.46 „
Market:—Easier

Bombay, September 3, 1919

Indian Market:—

Broach new crop.....Rps. 510 per Khandy
Market:— Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi.....Tls. 31.50
Tungchow ..... „ 30.50
Tungchow New Crop... „ 32.00
Shanghai New Crop.... „ 29.75
Shanghai M. · Ginned
New Crop..... „ 30.50
Market:—Weak.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—Since the purchase of about one thousand bales of Best Chops, about a week ago, no interest has been shown. In spite of the unfavorable reports on the New Season Crop, and diminishing stock of Old Season silk, the New York market, at present, shows no inclination to buy. As the buying has been practically limited to one or two houses, prices have remained steady.

Best Chops.....Tls. 410
Market Chops..... „ 370

China Steam Chops: The inactivity of this market since the latter part of August has led Reelers of medium and lower grades to make reductions in prices. The Reelers of Best Chops, however, show no tendency to follow, as these Reelers have contracted until the beginning of 1920. There are inquiries from Europe, but the high exchange has restricted business. A few purchases have been made, during the past few days, for America. The tone of the market seems to be improving.

Grand Extra Chops.....Tls. 1070
Extra Chops..... „ 1030
Medium Chops..... „ 950

Tsatlees:—Market remains very quiet and inactive.

Best Chops Quoted..... Tls. 760
Market Chops Quoted..... „ 720

General:—A very small business has been done with India and Europe in Sychons, Tsatlees, Kopuns and Mienchews.

Sychons..... Tls. 230
Tsatlees, K.K. Mars..... „ 610
Kopuns..... „ 310
Mienchews..... „ 310

Commercial and Financial Notes

Trade between the United States and South America increased by a billion dollars in four years—the greatest trade expansion known in the history of the world.

Peanut oil exports have shown a large increase since the signing of the armistice. Reports from Tsingtao show the amount shipped from that city for export during the first half of the current year to be 43,693 tons, an increase of 18,124 tons over the last half of 1918.

The cement requirements of North China will probably soon be supplied by domestic production. One large concern is said to control the industry in North China and the plant is located at Tangshan, a small town of about 100 miles northeast of Tientsin, on the Peking-Mukden Railway. The plant is equipped with modern machinery, and secures its supply of limestone on the site of the works.

Since 1914 the demand for Chinese vegetable oil from Europe and America has increased materially and the industry in China has received great impetus. The main oils of export are now bean oil, cotton seed oil, peanut oil and paulowina oil. Dairen, the largest export point, in 1918 exported more than $21,226,144 in vegetable oils and the estimated amount for 1919 is placed at approximately $23,000,000.

A contract was recently signed by the Vulcan Steel Products Company of New York for the complete rebuilding of the war-shattered city of Nancy, France. The sum of money involved was tentatively set at $250,000,000, but owing to the vastness of the undertaking, which includes the replacement of public buildings, factories, dwellings, roads, bridges, and churches, definite estimates could not be made, and it is believed that the figure may run to an even larger sum.

Announcement is made by the Peerless International Corporation of New York of the removal of their offices to the Peerless Building, 110 Fulton Street, New York. The corporation will occupy the entire building, according to the announcement, removal being necessitated by the instituting of new departments by the organization. The corporation has headquarters in Japan at 73 Yamashita-Cho, Yokohama, and is entering the China field preparatory to opening a branch office in Shanghai.

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. was held in Shanghai September 4. John Prentice presided in the absence of M. Nodaira. The amount available for distribution was about one and one-third million taels, a little over half of this being utilized in the payment of a dividend at the rate of Tls. 18 per share. Tls. 350. was placed to the credit of a special reserve account. Horatio Robertson made unavailing criticisms as to the handling of the accounts.

According to a report in Commerce Reports, the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., with headquarters at Shanghai, received during 1918 applications amounting to Tls. 5,792,619 ($6,980,106), policies amounting to Tls. 5,404,284 ($6,512,162.52). The total insurance at the end of the year was Tls. 22,364,335 or $26,949,924. The average rate of interest earned for the year amounted to 6.52 per cent. The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd. of Shanghai also reports a satisfactory year. Applications having been received for the amount of Tls. 2,278,412 ($2,745,486), and £924,394 besides 68,000 roubles. The policies issued amounted to Tls. 2,307,457 ($2,780,485). The company's insurance in force increased by £376,000.

Seattle and San Francisco are each to have weekly sailings on the China-Japan-Philippine route, according to the announcement made recently by the U. S. Shipping Board, and steel steamships will be delivered to these ports as soon as they are delivered from Pacific Coast shipyards. Eleven of the fourteen ships from Seattle have already been ordered into service and ten of the fifteen allotted to San Francisco are in service or will be within a short time. Portland is to get four ships for a monthly service to the Far East. In addition, ships have been allotted to Seattle to provide for a 10-day sailing schedule to European waters. The plan of the Shipping Board is announced as being "with a view to the establishing of continuous line service" permanently.

Full capacity production in American shipyards for years to come has been assured by action of President Wilson, acting upon the suggestion of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, permitting shipyards in that country to accept foreign contracts. It is estimated that other nations will call at once on the United States for at least 2,000,000 gross tons of new ships, which will be supplied as soon as possible without interfering with domestic needs. According to the present program, all new ships for foreign owners must fly the flag of the United States, no matter to whom they belong, unless special permission to the contrary is granted, as is the case with British built ships. All contracts will be supervised by the U. S. Shipping Board. Norway, France and Italy will probably be the largest purchasers of shipping within the next few years, the Shipping Board statement declares.

To the list of Japanese imitations on the Chinese market may be added this very clever Chinese "dodge," So that the reader unacquainted with the Chinese language may understand the situation it is necessary to explain that in common parlance in this part of China things American, humans included, are referred to as "Hwa Gee," these two Chinese characters meaning Flower Flag—a reference to the variegated nature of the Stars and Stripes emblem. In hundreds of Chinese shops may be seen at the present time native-manufactured soap put up in wrappers similar to a well-known American brand. In order to convey to the native mind that the soap is of American make, the Chinese characters "Hwa Gee" are used. In order, however, to demonstrate "bona fides" to the foreigner the soap is carefully labelled in English "Flower Flag" with a flag, bearing a flower—not the Stars and Stripes.

Increasing demands for bean oil from the United States has brought the exportation from the port of Dairen, one of the principal markets of the oil, from 23,013 tons in 1916 to 178,014 tons in 1918, according to a report recently issued. The report further shows that the supply is practically all consumed by American dealers, leaving little for export elsewhere. In 1908 the export to all of the world's markets totalled 7,779 tons as compared with 185,608 tons in 1918. A comparative table for a three year period, 1916-1918, shows the destination of the oil as follows:

	1918 Tons	1917 Tons	1916 Tons
United States	178,014	82,111	23,013
Japan	7,342	16,060	33,977
Europe	75	4,137	43,405
China	173	407	636
Chosen	45	1,878	8
Russia		0.3	82

Post-war conditions, the report declares, are expected to increase the demand for the oil from European markets, while the demand of the United States will probably recede only slightly.

Apprehensiveness on the part of exporters and bankers in the United States has been caused by the recent course of foreign exchange, according to a recent writer for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Bills on England have been offered in such large quantities that the price for pounds sterling has fallen as low as $4,265 compared with a par of $4.8665. Corrective measures have been under consideration but it is generally assumed that only the establishment of credits in New York by European bankers will remedy the situation. Europe must continue to obtain goods in the States for some time, the writer declares, however discouraging to purchasers the exchange rate may be, but exporters who have come into a falling market with bills on which they too must realise can take little satisfaction in Europe's necessity. The solution of the problem, according to the writer, is held to be in greater cooperation of bankers, manufacturers and producing interests, and the general public in providing means to finance Europe during the period of readjustmeut.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: F. Allaire, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Paulden; Mr. and Mrs. K. McWhae; H. McWhae; G. Nylond, Chungking; H. C. Pearce, Hankow; Capt. N. Lawrence; C. B. Gardner; M. J. Whalen; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brush; W. W. Fowler, Chicago; W. J. Renyon, Shanghai; H. Bear, New York; H. W. Muller; C. Campbell, Hankow; R. G. Blackie, London; Mr. and Mrs. Hills, Hongkong; O. D. Walker, New York; R. C. Brown, Seattle; J. N. Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. Seitz; Miss Mitchner, London; J. P. Babcock; W. E. Scott, Manila; G. L. Coleman, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Chingkiang; M. M. Schlte, Kobe; A. E. Lloyd, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Riker, New York; Mrs. Upham, New York; C. E. Hooley, New York; Miss E. Irick; Miss M. Bartlett; M. E. Kitchans, Tientsin; C. Pedersen,

Copenhagen; E. G. Master, Chefoo; C. M. Burrell; J. H. Carey; C. J. Coantzaki; K. Herzig; H. Meyershon, New York; A. P. Bungey; R. R. McDermid, San Francisco; D. Poli; H. L. Lane, Seattle; Miss H. Craig; M. Portefield; M. L. Coleman, Hangchow; E. E. Nelson, Manila; Mrs. Ringer, Nagasaki.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: H. M. B. Grant, Nanking; A. B. Campbell; Samuel Ward, Kobe; E. J. Daniels, Peking; Wm. Moore; S. H. Lawrence; R. Deming; D. S. W. Williams, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. James Noble and child; M. Sanderson; Mr. and Mrs. Grigorieff; H. K. Fox, San Francisco; A. S. Pettin; D. D. Lamsdale, London; J. Blakeney London; B. G. Guy, Kobe; W. Crofts, London; D. M. Morinelli, Peking; A. Abron, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie; A. C. Loftus, London; Miss Buchols, London; O. S. Crawford, London; Mr. and Mrs. Foulard, London; Dearden, London; R. H. Mitchull, London; A. H. Brown, London; A. E. Bunnar, London; G. R. Ashford, London; P. E. James, London; M. Kibble, London, J. M. Whilron, London; H. E. Olsen; A. P. Bungly, London; Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Ningpo.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mrs. C. Campbell, Kuling; H. M. Rogers, Ningpo; G. Nyland, Chungking; Mahlon H. Day, New York; A. A. Claxton, Kobe; G. Wilson, San Francisco; H. T. Carey, Hankow; Mrs. Shwirfansry, Harbin; Wargbrett, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Utesky, Harbin; J. H. Humperley, Taingtoa; Mr. and Mrs. F. Brieteux, North China; Miss Brieteux; Master Brieteux; J. C. Mathew, Hongkong; E. C. Endt, Kobe; A. Sieglitz, Kobe; G. Rosentool, Nara; H. J. Fruin, Mokanshan; R. C. Elliott, Mokanshan; Mrs. Dimitroff and son, Japan; J. H. Macoun, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Henkel, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. O. Leed and son, New York; Miss L. L. McCarthy, Portland; H. G. Nuholz, Wuchang; J. H. Christian, Tientsin; Srogohvitch, Vladivostock.

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New Books and Publications

An Appeal for China

China: Land of Commercial Opportunity, by Ng Poon Chew, and Building American Trade in the Orient, by S. H. Somerton. Lecture No. 28, Foreign Trade Lecture Course, delivered under auspices of The Foreign Trade Club of San Francisco, 5 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal. 1919; 20 pp.

MR. Chew's lecture consists largely of things that the business man in the Far East has heard again and again. This does not make them unimportant and it was worth while for him to say them again if he had in his audience any who are entirely without knowledge of the Far East. After the statement of the "vast commercial possibilities of China," Mr. Chew proceeds to an appeal to the business men before whom he was speaking in behalf of the country in which he was born. He fortifies his appeal with abundant quotations from poets and with an oratory that one is more accustomed to associate with the fever of political debate than with the plans and deliberations of traders. The appeal rings true, however, and it may be hoped that he awakened some desire for sympathetic understanding of this much troubled country.

Mr. Somerton's address is brief and his chief desire is a laudable one, to discourage the business man who comes to the East from bringing with him a cumbersome cargo of preconceived ideas and fixed notions.

The American in the East will learn little about China from this pamphlet, but he will learn something about America that he ought to know, namely, that there is a serious and a growing desire on the part of his countrymen to know what is going on on the other side of the Pacific, and he will wish them success in the satisfaction of that desire.

C. F. R.

Mokanshan, August 20, 1919.

Primer of Foreign Exchange

Primer of Foreign Exchange, by W. F. Splading. London: Sir Issac Pittman & Sons. 3/6 net.

The object of this book is to explain the intricacies of exchange to laymen. The opening chapter is devoted to the history of exchange which the author traces back to the Biblical times. There are many interesting and useful subjects dealt with in this book and it also contains a number of tables.

Those interested in banking or in foreign trade will find this book very useful. The subject is treated in a scientific way and the style is clear.

The Society of Free States

The Society of Free States, by Dwight W. Morrow. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. U. S. $1.25.

Two forces are contending for supremacy in the world now-a-days, the League of Nations and radical socialism. The one is headed by statesmen of established reputation and the other by workmen and revolutionists. The League of Nations has not yet received a trial but judging from the status of the men bent upon making it a success we can perhaps safely predict that it is very likely to minimise the possibilities of a future war if the strong nations adopt a noncompromising attitude. The socialism of extreme type has had a trial in Russia and it does not seem to have given peace and security to the people. Individuality finds little or no expression under socialism, and selfish agitators are able twist the principles of Karl Marx to promote their own interests.

The author of this book is an American lawyer and having made a careful study of the subject he embodies the result of his investigations in this thoughtful book. It contains a short history of the previous ventures in international cooperation and discusses the Covenant of the league in a scholarly way. The author holds that there are many statesmen in America who will not approve the draft in its present form.

H. P. S.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

September 4, 1919; Cause No. 802; In re Last Will and Testament of Lus D. Cooper, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 4, " Cause No. 807; In re Estate of Edith Jane Stanley, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 6, " Cause No. 814; The Barkley Co., Inc., v. William E. Maloney; answer.

" 6, " Cause No. 791; In re Estate of Harold Fisher Pelton, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 6, " Cause No. 825; United States v. John Doe *alias* "Jockey"; affidavit; writ.

" 6, " Cause No. 826; United States v. Mike Olson; affidavit; writ.

" 6, " Cause No. 827; United States v. J. Walsh; affidavit; writ.

" 6, " Cause No. 828; United States v. H. Wychzel; affidavit; writ.

" 8, " Cause No. 829; United States v. Gilmore; complaint.

" 9, " Cause No. 579; In re Estate of Grace M. Lucas, deceased; final account.

" 10, " Cause No. 830; Hong Yung Kee v. Esso Company of China; petition; summons.

" 10, " Cause No. 831; Bowman v. Bowman; petition; summons.

" 11, " Cause No. 716; In re Last will and Testament of Murdo M. Mackenzie, deceased; receipt.

Hearings:

September 4, 1919; Cause No. 821; Loh Yung Che v. Abeles.

In the United States Court for China

Hung Jing Chi, Plaintiff.
vs.
L. Fay Danforth, Albert Hecker Danforth, Grace Violet Danforth, Fred C. Danforth, Defendants.

Cause No. 815

Civil No. 279

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants—

L. FAY DANFORTH,
ALBERT HECKER DANFORTH,
GRACE VIOLET DANFORTH,
FRED C. DANFORTH,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the thirtieth day after service hereof to file their written answer thereto on oath.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE EDWARD D. WHITE, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Shanghai, China, this twenty-seventh day of August, 1919.

(SEAL)

JAMES P. CONNOLLY
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

" 5, " Cause No. 763; In re Petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Company.

" 8, " Cause No. 753; In re Petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Company.

" 8, " Cause No. 826; United States v. Olson.

" 8, " Cause No. 827; United States v. Walsh.

" 8, " Cause No. 828; United States v. Wychzel.

" 8, " Cause No. 829; United States v. Gilmore.

Judgments and Orders:

September 5, 1919; Cause No. 673; Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., v. William K. Grove; discontinuance.

" 8, " Cause No. 816; United States v. Jordan; dismissal.

" 8, " Cause No. 826; United States v. Olson; fine.

" 8, " Cause No. 827; United States v. Walsh; fine.

" 8, " Cause No. 828; United States v. Wychzel; fine.

" 8, " Cause No. 829; United States v. Gilmore; fine.

" 10, " Cause No. 579; In re Estate of Grace M. Lucas, deceased; closing estate and discharging administratrix.